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# Senate Committee Accepts House Action on Lease Bill; Willkie Urges Aid to Britain

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**Wendell Willkie Holds Informal Chat With Senators**

**While waiting for the arrival of his printed statement to be read before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Willkie perched himself comfortably atop the Committee table and told some of the senators about his experiences in Britain. Left to right: Mr. Willkie, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Seated nearest the camera, in front of Senator White, is Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky. In front of Senator Clark is Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana. Standing behind Senator Capper is Senator Hattie W. Carraway of Arkansas and on her left is Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington. The last two named are not Committee members.**

**Senators reject G. O. P. move to limit power of President to release armaments.**

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—All amendments which the House of Representaitves added to the lend-lease bill, including a $1,300,000,000 limit on the amount of existing United States military equipment which can be transferred to friendly foreign powers, were accepted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in executive session today.

Dividing largely on party lines, the Committee also rejected, 13 to 10, a Republican motion to require approval of the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations before President Roosevelt could release armaments to defending democracies.

All the restrictions were proposed by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio. The central purpose of Senator Taft's recommendations was to turn the bill into a credit or gift method of aiding Britain rather than a lend-lease method.

On motion by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan to put a one-year rather than a two-year time limit on the bill was beaten, reportedly by a 14 to 9 vote.

**Amendments Approved**

The several amendments specifically adopted by the Committee and which will be part of the Committee's recommendation to the Senate are as follows:

1. A requirement that the President consult with the army Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations before disposing of Army or Navy equipment.

2. A limitation of $1,300,000,000 on the amount of defense articles procured under previous appropriations which may be disposed of.

3. Establishment of a June 30, 1943, deadline for the exercise of powers granted under the measure, with a provision that contracts for the delivery of weapons to foreign powers made before that date, must be completed by July 1, 1946.

4. Authority for Congress to terminate the powers at any time by concurrent resolution.

5. A declaration that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by the naval vessels of the United States."

6. A declaration that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel" into awar-combat zone.

7. A requirement for presidential reports to Congress every 90 days on transactions made under the bill.

**Agreed "in Principle"**

The committee was reported to have agreed "in principle" to give Congress power to terminate by joint resolution at any time the powers granted to the President—if such a procedure can be found to be constitutionally possible.

Other amendments are under consideration, including the possibility of naming the countries to be aided by the bill, and such rapid progress is being made by the Committee that its Chairman, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, was able to announce that the bill would be reported to the Senate tomorrow and that debate would begin next Monday

## Knox 'Vetoes' Ship Loan; Sumner Tunnel Aid Urged; Unrest in Nazified Holland

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Feb. 12, 1941**

### In Washington: Knox Opposes Destroyer Loan

**Secretary Knox** said today that the Navy "can spare no more destroyers" when asked to comment on Wendell L. Willkie's proposal that five to 10 destroyers a month be supplied Great Britain. [Details: Page 6.]

**Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr.,** who recently has commanded the First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Texas, has been designated by Secretary Stimson to head a new Bureau of Public Relations in the War Department.

**Congress was asked** for $898,392,932 today in cash and contract authorizations by the President to expedite the Navy's shipbuilding program.

**Thurman Arnold,** Assistant Attorney General, testifying before the Federal Monopoly Committee, charged international agreements and collusive bidding with unreasonably raising the prices the Government had to pay for essential war materials.

**The House voted** $375,000,000 today to operate the Work Projects Administration until July 1, a fund supplementing $975,650,000 originally authorized.

**President Roosevelt** asked the Maritime Commission to furnish him with regular reports on the availability and adequacy of ocean-going ships.

**Approximately 28,000 officers** and enlisted men of the National Guard will be inducted into Federal service next month, the War Department announces. An additional 6,000 Guardsmen will begin their year's training in April, the Department said, and about 500 in June.

### New England: Sumner Tunnel Deficit Continues

**Continuation of State** aid to help detray the Sumner Tunnel deficit was urged by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, before a Legislative committee. [Details: Page 11.]

**A strike of the 1,300** employees of the Rutland Railroad has been called for Friday night. [Details: Page 11.]

**Mismanagement of snow** removal work in Boston was charged by the Finance Commission in its annual report. [Details: Page 1.]

**A Quincy (Mass.)** company announced its capacity to produce bomb shelters at rate of 1,000 a week. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

**A new destroyer,** the Woolsey, was launched at Bath, Maine. [Details: Page 13.]

**State payment of welfare** costs of aliens was opposed by Massachusetts Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Rotch. [Details: Page 11.]

**The square-rigger** Abraham Rydberg, long delayed by adverse winds, was taken in tow by a tug five miles east of Boston Lightship this afternoon. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

### In Europe: Police Probe Disorders in Amsterdam

**Disorders in Amsterdam** within the past few days were disclosed in an official Netherlands press agency report that police were investigating. [Details: Page 4.]

**General Franco and Premier** Mussolini met "somewhere in Italy" today. A Franco-Pétain conference was expected tomorrow. [Details: Page 1.]

**Germany** was reported to have moved 400,000 troops into Rumania in recent weeks in addition to 100,000 or more already there. [Details: Page 1.]

**Russia named Gen. C. K. Zhukoff** as Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army and Vice-Commissar of Defense.

**British Treasury** to go slow in marketing $900,000,000 of direct British investments in the United States, Sir Edward Peacock states. Britain's budget next year seen exceeding £4,000,000,000. [Details: Financial Page.]

**Britain's 19-year-olds** will be called into the Army almost immediately, to be followed by men of 37 and 40. Plans to draft women for industry are being completed, the House of Commons was told.

### African Areas: British Capture Towns in Eritrea

**British forces** driving on Asmara, Capital of Eritrea, were announced to have captured another inland town. [Details: Page 4.]

**Northern Eritrea** was also threatened by a new advance which, having captured the Red Sea port of Mersa Taclai, today occupied the inland town of El Gena 30 miles south of the frontier.

**Free France forces** were reported to have captured oases in the Kufra region 450 miles south of Bardia.

**British reported** complete encirclement of the important oasis of Giarabub, between Kufra and Bardia.

**Motorized troops** from South Africa have advanced some 50 miles into Southern Ethiopia.

### In Albania: Greeks Hold Ground Against Italians

**Greek forces** were reported holding their ground despite constant attacks by reinforced Italians around Tepeleni.

**Italian bombers,** striking at the Athens area for the first time, attacked the port of Piraeus, five miles southwest of the city.

**London reports** picked up over the air that Germans were negotiating with Greece for immediate peace on favorable terms have received no confirmation.

### Air and Sea: British Keep Up Raids on Nazis

**The RAF's offensive** continued with the second successive night bombardment of the German rail center at Hanover, and with attacks on Bremen, Rotterdam, and shipping in Southern Norwegian waters. [Details: Page 5.]

**A British troop transport,** the 20,043-ton P. & O. passenger liner Orford, was reported by New York marine circles to have been sunk by "enemy action." No details were given.

**An American fighter plane,** the Curtiss P-40, was found to be faster than the British Hurricane during a demonstration in England of American war planes sold to the British. [Details: Page 5.]

**No attacks on Rome** have yet been made by the RAF, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons, adding that there were military objectives in the Italian Capital. He also said that Britain would resume regular air transport service across the North Atlantic next summer.

### National: Mexico, Canada Join in Lincoln Tributes

**Springfield, Ill.** (AP)—Representatives of Mexico and Canada participated in observance of Abraham Lincoln's 132nd anniversary as ceremonies honoring the Civil War President began in his home city.

## Tailors See U. S. Going Top Hat

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Raymond G. Twyeffort, whose name is synonymous with peacock fashions for men, predicted the American male is going top hat.

Toppers, he asserted, will sweep the country for day as well as night wear. The President of the Merchant Tailors' Association, which is in convention here, foresaw the sale of more than 500,000 silk hats during the coming year.

"High-school boys and their fathers alike will be wearing them," he said. "Top hats will be a common sight on the streets of cities large and small."

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### Defense Needs Extend to Cooks

Skilled labor shortages for defense purposes has extended to the pantry, according to William A. Foley, New England manager of the United States Civil Service Commission in Boston.

It isn't a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth, there just isn't any broth, for cooks apparently are scarce at Massachusetts' two major military reservations, Camp Edwards and Fort Devens. There are several vacancies at these cantonments, Mr. Foley said.

## Fin. Com. Cites Data to Show Civic Inertia

The Boston Finance Commission today disclosed specific examples of inaction, inertia and inefficiency in Boston's city departments and called for more vigorous constructive action by city officials, in its annual report to the Legislature.

A virtual breakdown in the city's snow removal efforts in the last snowstorm; failure of city officials to "follow through" with certain needed improvements; and neglect of certain important matters affecting the city were charged by the body. Unfavorable trends in the city's condition were brought to light, while favorable trends were cited.

Despite installation of a new system for snow removal, city agencies failed to meet the test provided by the storm of Jan. 24 and 25, the Commission charges.

Plowing was inadequate, the start of the removal of snow was "unreasonably delayed," and the work of contractors hauling the snow away showed that their work was "motivated more by a desire to run up a big bill than to do a good job of clearance," the Commission asserted. Contractors touched only the easily removable snow, leaving in many places a hard packed coating as much as six inches thick, for the City to remove.

**Judgment as Well as Plows**

Although the report conceded that the removal showed "a substantial improvement over the performance of last year, after the St. Valentine's Day blizzard, it censured city officials with the statement:

"It is obvious that the best possible plan of snow clearance will not work well unless the execution of the work is directed with good judgment."

Scoring City officials for inaction on another matter, the Commission pointed out that although the City of Boston spends millions of dollars a year for purchase of supplies, materials and equipment, no reliable inventory system has yet been established.

The Commission reports that although it has been trying for three years to obtain the installation of such a system, nothing more has been accomplished than preparation of a plan. A Work Projects Administration project for installing the system is now pending in Washington, the report notes.

**Nothing Done on Laundries**

Despite disclosure by the Commission last year of inefficiencies, duplications and inequities in the several city-owned laundry plants and subsequent agreement among the Mayor, the Survey Committee and the Commission that the city's laundry activities should be centralized, nothing has been done, the Commission said.

The report notes that some of the city's laundry plants are inadequate, little used, unduly expensive, delapidated, or inefficiently operated. An expert retained by the Survey Committee reported that savings reaching $110,000 a year could be achieved by expediture of $45,000.

Plans to centralize the City's laundry work in the City Hospital laundry struck snags when the Hospital Trustees first opposed the idea, and then insisted the laundry, if so combined, remain under their control. The Finance Commission contended, in conferences with the Mayor, that the hospital laundry was inefficient and therefore should be turned over to another department. There matters stalled.

**Laxity in Bridge Action**

Although the Commission and other civic agencies succeeded in getting the U. S. War Department to reconsider an order directing Boston to replace or demolish the Meridian Street Bridge as a hazard to navigation, nothing has been done by city officials to work out a compromise in conferences with federal officials, it is charged. The Commission explains that city and federal officials agreed to meet and work out a plan, and implies that city officials have not taken the proper initiative.

In regard to the financial condition of the city, the Commission concedes that outstanding debt has been reduced during the last four years, but points out that property valuations have declined even faster. As a result the net debt is now equivalent to 4.52 per cent of the assessed valuations as compared with 2.99 per cent in 1929.

## Hitler Sends 400,000 More Into Rumania

**Belgrade tells of troops entering country from Hungary — Nazis seen poised for attack.**

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 12 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler has moved 25 new divisions of some 400,000 men into Rumania in recent weeks to reinforce his Balkan command, military observers reported today.

These informants said an average of 40 trains a day have been passing through Hungary, carrying great quantities of munitions, tanks, guns and other military equipment as well as men.

Neutral military observers estimate Germany now has between 500,000 and 600,000 men in Rumania, nearly 200,000 having entered the country from the time the first contingents arrived in September and the end of December, when the present mass movement began.

**Troops on Danube**

On the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier, the Germans are reported to have massed troops on the northern bank of the Danube.

Sofia dispatches said Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff conferred today with the Italian Minister on the swiftly moving developments.

British officers from the Middle East Command returned today to Ankara, capital of Turkey, from an inspection of Turkish fortifications facing Bulgaria, reports from Istanbul said. The British mission has been in Turkey nearly a month.

The Turkish official press pleaded for a united Balkan front against a German move across Bulgaria to help Italy's embattled forces against Greece.

This was interpreted in diplomatic quarters here as meaning the Turkish Government may well be moving diplomatically to weld a Balkan front, since the press of Turkey is under Government control.

Rumania's anti-aircraft defenses and air raid protection measures were speeded up by German and Rumanian military authorities, reports from Bucharest said. Bucharest now is under permanent blackout and military patrols are making sure that all buildings are equipped with air raid shelters.

This order followed Britain's action in breaking diplomatic relations with Rumania Monday.

The Bucharest military commander forbade all persons to walk or ride through the city's streets between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. except with military permits.

## President Says U. S. Can Fight In Orient and Aid Britain Too

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The diplomats and generals of Berlin and Tokyo today face a plain warning from President Roosevelt that no amount of intrigue in the Far East can hamper or reduce the steady increase of American aid to Great Britain.

Bluntly denying that war between the United States and Japan would hinder this country's efforts to become an arsenal for the democracies, President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that America could fight such a war and supply Britain simultaneously.

The force of the President's statement was considerably enhanced by the fact that yesterday saw the arrival of Admiral Kichisabura Nomura, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, chosen by Tokyo as the man most

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

## Peace Queries By U. S. Denied By Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that "there is such common comprehension in the United States" of British war aims that no occasion had arisen to outline them for representatives of the Washington Government.

He told the House of Commons that no American representative, to his recollection, had ever broached to him the subject of Britain's aims in war and post-war reconstruction.

His statement replied to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. J. H. Martin, Labor.

Mr. Martin asked the Prime Minister to give assurance that before any statement was made outside Britain on peace aims and reconstruction the Government would first inform Parliament.

Replying, Mr. Churchill said:

"There is such common comprehension in the United States of what we are fighting for and what we stand for that I cannot recall any occasion when the question of peace aims or reconstruction has been mentioned by any of the representatives of the American Government whom I have seen or corresponded with.

"I certainly can give the House no assurance about statements which may be made about war aims outside this country or indeed inside this country outside the ranks of the Government.

"Statements of British policy will be made by Ministers on such occasions as are agreeable to the public interest."

## Axis Bills Spain for 'Services Rendered'

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 12—The meeting of Caudillo Francisco Franco and Premier Benito Mussolini is clearly an attempt by the Axis to gain from Spain something of what it has lost with Italy.

Amid conflicting reports of what the Dictators discussed, it is evident that the Spanish leader may be asked to pay, in some form, for the Italo-German aid which brought success to the Franco revolution. With Italy suffering serious reverses, the weight of Spain is apparently being sought to balance matters in the Mediterranean.

There are three lines which the conference could logically take—the planning of a new military diversion, the formation of a Franco-Spanish-Italian "bloc," or, remotely some sort of peace feeler.

**Mussolini's Problem**

Premier Mussolini clearly wants to save the remnant of his Libyan Army from capitulation or capture which he probably considers can best be attempted by a diversion in the Western Mediterranean.

An attack on Gibraltar or an outbreak in Spanish Morocco might seriously embarrass British Mediterranean forces. In Spanish Morocco the Spanish Legion is reported to number 100,000, 30 to 40 per cent of the officers and noncommissioned officers being Germans. But internal Spanish conditions since the civil war, especially the lack of foodstuffs and raw materials, still make Spain to a large degree dependent on British willingness to permit food to pass the blockade.

Others see in these conversations a possible revival of the "Latin Bloc" which Marshal Pétain and Paul Baudoin, former Vichy Minister of State, are said to support. Germany would certainly favor such a grouping of France, Spain and Italy, provided it meant that the bloc would actively support the Axis Powers in this war.

**British Navy Target**

Most of Herr Hitler's Mediterranean actions—the dispatch of bombers to Sicily, the raids on Malta, designs on Bizerta, etc., as well as the intrigues against French Chief of Staff Marshal Pétain so as to obtain control of the French Navy and naval bases—are all part of the dictator's efforts to defeat the British Navy. Herr Hitler, unfortunately for himself, has been thwarted through Italian defeats in that "peaceful penetration" of the rest of the Balkans which he earlier contemplated. Britain, which sees the Bulgarian situation concealed in a cloud of denial and excuses which from past experience seem to mark stages in Bulgaria's transition from independence to vassalage, is not, however, to be sidetracked from its determination to be prepared to meet Herr Hitler on all fronts including the home front. In fact, as Prime Minister Churchill recently declared, it is "arranging so that this (initiative) will presently be rather the other way 'round." This is surer since the air weapon with which Herr Hitler hoped to blackmail and terrorize the world into subjugation is now finding a strengthening counterpart throughout the British Empire so that some experts maintain the Führer will himself ultimately be broken by the weapon of his own choice.

**Advantages vs. Disadvantages**

The problem for Herr Hitler is to balance the advantages which would accrue to him through a new diversion, calculated to divide the British strength, and the disadvantages of opening up war on another front.

The diversion, to be successful, would have to be on a major scale, but this might involve Germany in the very thing the Nazi chieftain has striven above everything else to avoid—war on two fronts.

The dilemma becomes more acute when it is recalled that the key to an Axis triumph would require the crippling of the British Navy. Anything contributing to this end suits German policy. Even when one contemplates the German aim in extending the war to Balkan Europe, which involves dissipating Germany's air force, the most feasible explanation appears to be that an advance into the Balkans, including any future attempt to subjugate Greece and seize the Bosporus, is seen primarily as a further step toward the strangulation of British Naval power.

Some quarters here have felt that the Franco-Mussolini meeting might constitute the beginnings of some kind of peace move.

[Berlin spokesmen, the Associated Press reported, laughed at the suggestion that a British-Italian peace proposal was in the air.]

But it is one thing to talk peace and quite another thing to devise peace terms that would be acceptable to Britain. Certainly the British are in no mood at the present time to accept terms from Signor Mussolini except the most sweeping, if not unconditional, capitulation.

Yet it cannot be overlooked that Madrid has long been considered a bridge for any peace movements which might be begun. For Spain today remains the strongest Roman Catholic neutral and reports of papal activity to bring about peace continue. Such peace moves, however, could only be preliminaries and they would not be even remotely possible without Herr Hitler's permission, not to say connivance, in view of the presence of large numbers of German troops in Italy today.

### Franco Sees Duce; Pétain Awaits Him

*By the Associated Press*

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 12

Premier Mussolini conferred with Gen. Francisco Franco and Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer "somewhere in Italy" today.

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, of France, arrived at Cagnes, France, en route to his Villeneuve-Loubet estate near the Italian frontier. He was expected to see General Franco tomorrow, possibly in company with Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier.

## Italy Curbs Moves Of All Diplomats

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—All Italy has been included officially in the war zone, an informed source declared today, explaining that all foreign diplomats, including Germans, must obtain special permission before going outside of Rome.

Members of the United States Embassy, including Ambassador William Phillips, were reported yesterday to have been placed under such a restriction.

Previously much but not all of Italy had been declared within the restricted zone of war operations.

## Reich Puts Army Ahead of Relief In Seized Lands

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Germany has no intention of weakening its war efforts by diverting large food supplies to countries in need, an economic expert of the High Command said yesterday following disclosures of limited shipments of grain to Belgium.

The expert emphasized that Europe is attaining in the matter of food supply an independence against the throttle of sea blockade.

Rationing and the greatest intensification of food production will enable Europe to hold out against the British blockade indefinitely, he continued.

However, a tight little country like Belgium was pictured as unable to achieve self-sufficiency even with the most scientifically planned production. The expert foresaw no managed economy which could be instituted in time to help Belgium's present emergency.

German officials explained that driblets of food might occasionally be sent into occupied countries such as Belgium but only in most stringent emergencies.

## Willkie Urges Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Wendell L. Willkie, the man who went to see for himself, today is appealing to the United States not only to help decide the war by immediate, powerful aid to Britain, but also to be prepared itself to help decide the peace

The immediate effect of Mr. Willkie's grimly serious, warmly applauded testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is greatly to increase the prospects of the bill's speedy passage, to widen the basis of non-party support behind it both in the country and in the Congress, and to give the Administration an added sense of duty to eliminate from it grants of power to the President not absolutely needed.

Immediate and unstinting action by America can be decisive, the defeated Republican candidate for President declared, and by action Mr. Willkie meant something very specific: five to 10 destroyers right

*Continued on Page 2, Column 6*

**Text of Willkie statement: Page 7.**
**Text of Willkie discussion: Page 8.**

# Senate Committee Accepts House Action on Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

now; all of the Nation's bombers except those needed for training, right now; more merchant ships to carry supplies to England's northern ports, "through which Britain now breathes," right now.

**Lend-Lease Bill Needed**

In answer to those critics who frequently charge that the supporters of the lend-lease bill are judging American policy on what would be best for some foreign country, Mr. Willkie offered this pointed definition of what aid to Britain really means: "Not to work for Britain but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom."

But the full impact of Mr. Willkie's testimony was not focused entirely on the urgent, pressing problem of turning back the march of totalitarian conquest which, if not checked, would mean that the Axis powers would "control the world," but at frequent intervals he turned attention to the power and the responsibility which America inevitably will possess as the architect of the kind of peace it wishes to see follow this war.

**Cannot Prevail Without Aid**

"Possibly — probably — Britain can survive without the fullest aid from the United States," he said. "But Britain cannot prevail without that aid.

"And if America gives effective aid to Britain, then America will possess the right and the responsibility to determine what happens afterward. In my judgment, American public sentiment will require that the Nazi-captured democracies of Europe again shall regain their freedom."

The Republican leader, who is hoping that his leadership will find more Republican Senators behind it than it found Republican Representatives when the lend-lease bill was passed last week against almost united Republican opposition, urged Congress to face the issue of the future as well as the issue of the present.

"America cannot withdraw within herself," he insisted. "Great nations cannot isolate themselves.

"We must lay the moral, intellectual, and spiritual foundations for the kind of world we want our children to inherit. That world cannot be a closed world. It must be an open world. It must be a world in which Americans will share with other nations the responsibilities—and the great prospect of peace."

**Willkie Sums Up Case**

Last night President Roosevelt absented himself from a formal Army and Navy Ball for more than an hour and a half to hear a personal report from Mr. Willkie on his experiences in London. They discussed ways of better integrating American production with Britain's needs and canvassed Mr. Willkie's visit to Ireland.

The President had wanted to schedule his conference with the head of the Republican Party for today but when he learned that Mr. Willkie desired to get back to New York at once he broke into the military reception for the interview.

Mr. Willkie said later that there had been no discussion about his taking any post in the Administration.

He particularly appealed to the Democratic majority to take a tolerant and yielding attitude toward certain further qualifying amendments. He put it that while the majority manifestly didn't need the minority's votes to pass this bill in any form it desired, the passage of the bill would do the greatest good if it carried the "almost unanimous" support of both parties. It would then stand as a declaration of purpose by Congress in behalf of a united Nation whose people's representatives were telling the people of Britain and the people of Germany what to expect.

## Columbia Plans New Gymnasium

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Plans to complete University Hall, indoor athletic center and to erect a new gymnasium at Columbia University at an aggregate cost of $4,000,000 were announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, in a message to alumni appearing in the Columbia Alumni News, Feb. 10. A committee on way and means of acquiring the needed funds is being organized by Willard I. Kimm, President of the Alumni Federation. Felix E. Wormser will be the committee's chairman.

University Hall now constitutes three stories, including a basement in which the swimming pool and heating plant are located and two floors with windows overlooking the lower level of the campus.

Completion of the hall, for which between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 will be needed, calls for three additional stories on the upper level, making seven floors in all, as originally visualized by the late Charles Follen McKim, the architect.

A new one-story gymnasium building adjoining University Hall on the lower level and facing 120th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue will be constructed at a cost of approximately $1,000,000.

## U. S. Merchant Marine Gets Another Freighter

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12 (AP)—The steamship Marina, the first of two C-1 type freighters for which the Pusey and Jones Corporation was awarded contracts by the U. S. Maritime Commission, was launched today. The vessel has been purchased by the Bull Steamship Line of New York.

The freighter has an over-all length of 413 feet and a speed of 14 knots on steam turbines. Booms capable of handling loads up to 50 tons will be used.

# *Some Victorian Furniture Pleasing*

***Victorian furnishings are, however, different matter, because they are considered too fussy.***

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A reader writes us from the Pacific Coast, saying, "I enjoy very much the antiques section, even though its Chief [Editor] dislikes so exceedingly Victorian furniture, while I frankly admire much of it."

If our friend had written furnishings, not furniture, I might not be answering him publicly, for I'm willing to say that I should strongly dislike to live in a room outfitted with such typical Victorian furnishings as are associated with the style as I know it. They seem too fussy today, but did not in the pre-telephone, pre-electric light, and pre-typewriter days. Then, antimacassars were pinned on backs of haircloth arm chairs, gaily colored "throws" were painstakingly hung in would-be careless fashion over mantels and corners of picture frames, and carpets were gay with 15-inch roses.

That is what late Victorian furnishings means to me, as they made the background of early home and social life.

But Victorian furniture—that may be another matter entirely. Many of its chairs are still preferred, in my house, to older mahogany or maple ones, for some of those arm chairs with walnut, mahogany or rosewood frames are probably more comfortable than any our ancestors had seen before.

In lines they were adapted from Louis XV style, and often with excellent taste. They are the only really restful seats we have found, that look at home with fine old furniture of mahogany and maple and cherry. Some of these, and side chairs, have been inherited, but still more have been bought; but no longer are they cheap.

All are being used, which shows that one may like some of the furniture belonging to a style of furnishings, and yet reject the complete scheme that furniture was a part of.

### Timely Collecting

Since birthdays of two most eminent Americans come in February the contents of Antiques magazine for this month gives timely attention to collectible things related to Washington and Lincoln. Clara Shanafelt writes of the variety of memorial tokens relating to the first President, these ranging from kerchiefs to andirons, and including glass salts and printed cotton cloth. Lincoln, in his day, was caricatured as well as honored, and both forms of memorabilia are now objects of collectors' regard. Other articles in the magazine concern Pennsylvania furniture; Hester Bateman, silversmith; early English slipware; glass made at Coventry, Conn.; a signed desk by Eliphalet Chapin of East Windsor, Conn.

### Dutch Heirlooms Shown

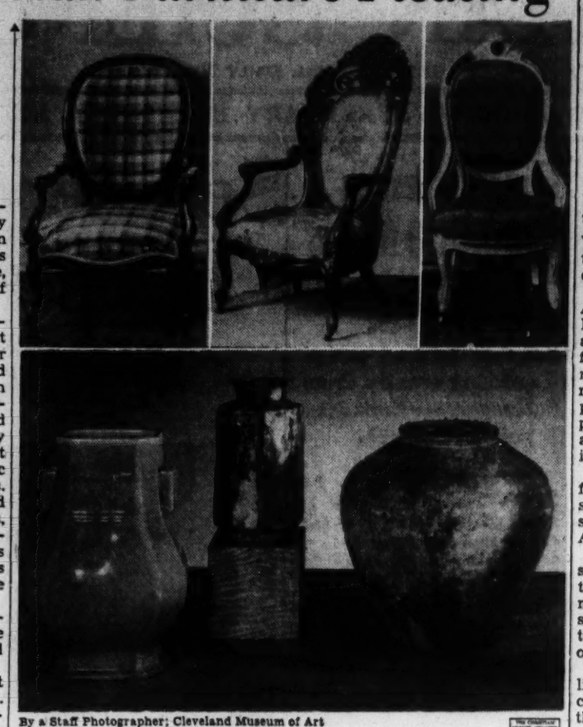
One of the largest collections of Dutch Colonial heirlooms ever assembled from American homes, is on exhibition through February at Holland House, 10 Rockefeller Plaza. Hudson Valley region in early days was occupied chiefly by wealthy Dutch families, whose descendants have lent generously from their treasures of this sort. Museums in New York, Brooklyn, and New Haven have also made important loans.

The display of early silver is evidence of substantial prosperity prevailing among these residents, a notable example being an elaborate covered bowl fashioned by Gerrit Onkelbagh in 1695. "A Lady of the Van Der Bilt Family," is the title of a portrait done about 1680, by an unknown artist. A case of books shows what people read in those days, and points to their liberal views, one of which was the insistence that boys and girls should have the same schooling. Much pewter ware for both home and church use is shown, and such things as shoemakers' tools, farming implements, and similar accessories round out the domestic surroundings of the Dutch colonial scene.

### Cleveland Bequest Items

Subject of February Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art, is the munificent bequest of James Parmelee, consisting of 524 items —paintings, water colors, drawings, European and Japanese prints, Egyptian and Oriental ceramics, rare fabrics, bronzes and sculptures. Exhibition continues through March 16.

Pictured here are three vases from the nearly 176 items that came to the Oriental department. Two of these are Chinese, the pottery jar at left being the oldest in the ceramics collection. This belongs to Han dynasty, 206 B. C.—220 A. D.



By a Staff Photographer; Cleveland Museum of Art

**—And Some Choice Ancient Art**

**Top: Victorian chairs may be classed as early, mid-, and late. The earlier they were made in this Queen's reign the simpler and finer in design they are likely to be. Left is a very early and desirable example, with much Louis XV character, improperly covered. Center, excessive ornamentation appears on expensive chairs made in New York by Belter in the 1850's. Right: Late product of the machine, when design became so debased that its source is almost lost, yet leg forms and back supports prove it descended wretchedly from admirable ancestors.**

**Below: Items included in the James Parmalee bequest to Cleveland Museum of Art. Left to right: Chinese porcelain vase with hollow ears from which to hang it. Celadon (light sea-green color); Ming dynasty, 1368-1644; 12 inches high. Octagonal jar of the 1200's, from Rakka, Mesopotamia; with turquoise blue glaze decorated in black scroll designs; 10½ inches high. Chinese pottery jar of ovoid form, 14 inches high; Han dynasty, 206 B. C.-220 A. D.; distinguished for the beauty of its iridescent green glaze.**

## *Salisbury, N. C., Aid To Salisbury, England*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALISBURY, N. C. — The old question, "What's in a name?" was answered in a very tangible manner when citizens here started a shipment of 363 pounds of clothing to Salisbury, England, for which this Piedmont city of 18,968 was named. There were gifts for all. This was the third such shipment from here since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Meanwhile, knitters are increasing their efforts to supply more articles for British sailors on the destroyer Salisbury, giving added emphasis to the name. Incidentally, Salisbury, N. C., figured prominently in both Revolutionary and Civil War history.

In addition to the clothing already dispatched to England, and the anticipated output of knitters now at work, there are other articles that will form another consignment.

# Head of FCC Sees No Need Of Radio Gag

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP) — James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said today he could not "conceive an emergency so grave that it would require taking the vast burden of broadcasting operations out of the hands of the broadcasting industry."

In an address prepared for an American Civil Liberties Union luncheon and broadcast by NBC and MBS, he added that "intensification of our defense efforts will make it all the more important that radio broadcasting continue to play its part, under private auspices, in the home life and daily activities of the American listening public.

"It is conceivable that our defense problems may require some sacrifice, but they will not require sacrificing the basic pattern of our American system of broadcasting."

Discussing censorship, Mr. Fly said that "the function of distinguishing truth from error and right from wrong resides and should reside, not at the transmitting, but at the receiving end of our radio system.

"It belongs to the millions who listen, not to the few who broadcast. Depriving radio listeners of their right to decide for themselves strikes at the very roots of democracy and self-government."

He added, however, that listeners should not be deprived of honest news, fair comment and well-rounded discussion of public issues merely because one broadcaster had a personal ax to grind, and that "the station's license for exclusive use of a broadcasting channel is a license to keep that channel open in the interests of listeners, not to close it to all views but those of the owner."

## U. S. Ignorance Of South Rapped

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C.—The average North American is no longer indifferent to the problems of Latin America, but he has yet to become so fully informed that there is complete understanding of the common destiny of the two continents, Dr. John Tate Lanning, Duke historian and managing editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review, declared at Duke University to the students at the Inter-American Institute of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Lanning spoke at the luncheon part of the "Duke University Day" program for the Latin-American visitors.

"Latin America has never had in North America," he said, "a more formidable enemy than the indifference and the ignorance of the average North American. His indifference to the problems of Latin America did not spring from ill will. We never conquered his indifference and we are in the midst of the battle with his ignorance. Once informed, no judgment will be more moral, more impartial, nor more just than his."

## Montreal-Nassau Plane First Greeting to Windsor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Carrying greetings from Mayor J. Adhemar Raynault to the Duke of Windsor, the first plane in the new Montreal-Nassau service took off here recently for the capital of the Bahamas. The Mayor and officials of the airway company were at the field to inaugurate the weekly service between Montreal and the Bahama Islands which will operate on a 11-hour service stopping overnight at Jacksonville, Fla.

# Bridge Bombings Said to Fail To Stop Burma Road Traffic

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12—Despite Japanese claims that the Burma Road, vital supply route for Free China, "may now be considered closed" due to Japanese bombings, best available estimates here place the present traffic at 80 trucks daily, carrying 7,000 tons a month of war imports. This is about half the maximum volume reported when the road was in full operation.

Damage to bridges on the Mekong River and its tributaries is admitted by the Chinese, but they insist that ferries are maintaining traffic.

[It was reported by the Associated Press that there was little chance a major share of China's war traffic would be diverted to the Soviet Russian route, which runs from Siberia through the northwestern provinces of Kansu and Shensi into the heart of China.

The informants added that there is little shipping available to carry Chinese supplies to the Russian Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, while the Trans-Siberian Railway, by which such goods would have to travel before transshipment for the Russian route, is largely taken up by Russia's own needs and by shipments which are believed to be destined for Germany.]

Recent Japanese land attacks against trade routes from the southern China Coast to the interior are seen here as testifying to the effectiveness of these secret and characteristic Chinese methods for circumventing the Japanese blockade. This correspondent has observed from the air a six-mile long caravan of coolie carriers, jogging through the night over a winding trail.

Against such methods the Japanese military have so far been unable to accomplish more than temporary interruptions of a traffic that reaches great magnitude through many small units.

The Japanese drive north of Hong Kong is aimed at one of the most important secret routes, running through Waichow in northern Kwangtung Province.

Chinese junks and other small craft carry goods both in and out through the Japanese blockade. They utilize the broken coasts of Chekiang and Fukien Provinces, south of Shanghai, to reach roads that skirt the zones of Japanese occupation.

## Burma Road Open

RANGOON, Burma, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Burma Defense Department reported yesterday that traffic into China over the Burma Road was maintained despite Japanese aerial attacks which occasionally forced the Chinese to resort to makeshift ferries or pontoon bridges.

A Mekong River bridge 80 miles from the Burma border was reported damaged Dec. 13 and another "unserviceable" for 10 days by an attack Jan. 1, but rafts were used to ferry supplies.

Japanese bombings on Jan. 19 and Jan. 23 were said to have damaged badly an "important" Mekong bridge. Chinese engineers spanned the stream with a pontoon bridge within 24 hours and enabled trucks to cross without unloading.

# Lincoln Day Talks to Stress Varied Ways to Assist British

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Varied opinions on how to aid Britain without going to war will be presented by Republican orators at Lincoln Day dinners tonight in every State and the District of Columbia.

Wendell L. Willkie, the party's 1940 Presidential nominee, who urged passage of the British aid bill yesterday with modifications, will be the principal speaker at one of the main events—at New York before the National Republican Club.

Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney and one of the contenders for the nomination that went to Mr. Willkie, will make the major address at another important Lincoln Day banquet here in Washington. Mr. Dewey was critical of the lend-lease measure before it was amended by the House, but has not stated his views since.

Among scheduled speakers at other dinners throughout the country are nine Senators who have taken various stands on the aid legislation, seven Representatives who voted against it in the House, and three Governors.

The Republican gatherings on the 132nd anniversary of the birth of the Civil War President will afford the first nation-wide opportunity since the November campaign wind-up for minority party spokesmen to declaim on foreign and domestic policies.

# 'Round-World-Columbia Day' Keyed to U. S. Preparedness

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Thousands of Columbia University graduates in all parts of the world observed "Round-the-World-Columbia-Day" today keyed to the theme, "Preparing America for Defense." Chief feature of the observance was a luncheon at John Jay Hall on the campus of the University at which the chief speakers included Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University; Dr. Lindsay Rogers, Burgess professor of public law; Prof. Harold C. Urey, head of the department of chemistry; Dr. Mabel Newcomer, professor of economics of Vassar College; Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese.

Alumni clubs in Montreal, Mexico City, Havana, Buenos Aires, and 40 cities throughout the United States heard the proceedings of the New York luncheon radiocast over a coast-to-coast and short-wave hookup of station WOR of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Dr. Butler welcomed the alumni and paid tribute to the graduate schools of political science, philosophy, and pure natural science, the division of the university honored this year.

Dr. Rogers, characterizing Nazi-ism as worse than the dark periods of the Middle Ages, presaged that the world as known before the start of the present war would never return, but would undergo fast and rapid changes."

"National sovereignty, the ablest architect of moral and material ruin that the world has ever known, cannot again rise to the heights it attained after the Paris conference," he asserted. "The island of power known as the Nation-State will have to be joined to the mainland; and in our own country, apart from the necessities of defense, government must more and more be entrepreneur, the manager, planner. Activities long crepuscular, but finally admitted and approved only in time of war, must be consciously developed in time of peace.

"We may regret that, but we cannot prevent it, for the grim fact is that if peace suddenly broke out tomorrow and it were a peace which removed fear so that we could instantly cease our defense preparations, the effects on our economy would be far more staggering than the continuance of the present emergency. The unemployment which would result would make, in comparison, the critical situation of 10 years ago seem a piping time of prosperity."

Observances at the luncheon also included the presentation of gold medals to 10 graduates of Columbia University "for conspicuous Columbia alumni service." They were Chalmers Wood, Franklin G. Dunham, Charles Hann, Jr., Henry W. Howell, Jr., Margaret M. Bryant and Ralph M. Palmer, of New York City; Luther G. McConnell, of Bronxville, N. Y.; Carl C. Dickey, of Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; Joseph H. McMullen, of Short Hills, N. J., and Ralph J. Furey, of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## Big Display Offered By Model Engineers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The New York Society of Model Engineers is displaying hundreds of unusual steam, gas, Diesel, and electric locomotives and many types of cars at their thirteenth annual exhibtion, which will continue at 152 West Forty-second Street until Feb. 22.

A feature of the show is the Union Conecting Railroad, built by members of the Society which is the largest model railroad in the world. It has 5,000 feet of track winding through wooded countryside and mountain range, linking city and farm, mine and factory. Spans of wood and steel and giant lift bridges carry it over valley and river.

# Disquiet on the Labor Front

*By the Associated Press*

ON THE LABOR FRONT — A strike called by the C. I. O. Miners Union halted operations at the Quincy Mining Company's copper works today at Hancock, Mich. The strike affected 551 persons.

The Union asked for, and the Company agreed to, a wage increase of 10 cents a day for every half cent rise in the price of copper. The hitch came on the question of determining the basic price. The company rejected a union demand for a union shop.

**Carteret, N. J**—The Foster-Wheeler Corporation plant was shut down today by a 24-hour work stoppage called by the United Electrical, Machine and Radio Workers of America (C. I. O.) in protest against what Neil Brant, Unio organizer, termed refusal of the Company to meet Union demands. The Company manufactures steam generating and oil refining equipment, copper and brass pipe. Mr. Brant said the Union seeks three holidays with pay a year, a rate adjustment within 30 days and 5 per cent wage increase on two of the shifts.

**Youngstown, Ohio** — Approximately 150 employees of a subsidiary of Youngstown Shet & Tube Co., walked out today in what Union leaders said was a dispute over wages. The plant was shut down during negotiations. The company makes parts for manufacturers working on defense orders.

**Cincinnati, Ohio**—The Powell Valve Company, known to have sub-contracts on Government defense orders, had two idle plants here yesterday as 800 workers took a "holiday."

Edward Bootes, President of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) local, insisted that the Union's action was to declare a "holiday, not a strike."

L. Louis Majors, subregional director of the S. W. O. C., said that the "holiday" was to enforce wage demands and would be continued until a settlement is reached.

## German Art Objects En Route to America

LONDON (AP) — German art treasures worth at least £2,000,000 are en route to America for sale, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare declared.

The Ministry said the Nazis hoped to gain foreign exchange to help them maintain "the German system of propaganda, espionage, and sabotage."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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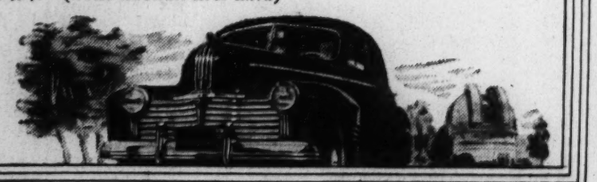

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# Hawaii Faces Second Century Of Legislative Government

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU—Inaugurating the second century of constitutional government in Hawaii, the Territorial Legislature will convene Feb. 19 in historic Iolani Palace in Honolulu for consideration of a wide variety of legislative proposals.

Composed of a Senate consisting of 15 members and a House of Representatives of 30 members, Hawaii's Legislature convenes for a 60-day session, beginning on the third Wednesday in February in odd-numbered years.

Distinguishing features of the Legislature this year are the predominance of Republicans and the absence of women. Only six legislators—three in the Senate and three in the House—are Democrats. The rest are Republicans. For the first time in many years there are no women among the Territory's lawmakers.

This year the Legislature faces an inspiring challenge in that it will be inaugurating the second century of constitutional government in Hawaii. Hawaii's first constitution was proclaimed in 1840 by King Kamehameha III, providing for a legislature from which the Territory's present law-making body is descended.

**Active Legislative Proposals**

Among legislative proposals most widely discussed since the 1939 session are suggestions for new laws affecting civil service, labor, harbor development, national defense and taxation.

Since the Territory's Civil Service Law became effective in 1939 several of its original opponents have continued to be critical of its application. They promise to make a determined effort this year to have the Law repealed or modified.

Critics of the Law base their attack chiefly on the theory that civil service works to the advantage of Orientals and to the disadvantage of Hawaiians.

In support of this point of view it is argued that because of the formalized nature of civil service examinations, the Hawaiians have not made a showing comensurate with their talents as among the best public servants in the Territory. Orientals, it is argued, have a peculiar faculty for preparing for and passing the written and formal examinations. Orientals, according to this theory, will gradually replace Hawaiians in government positions.

**The Question of Statehood**

Proponents of the system have statistics purporting to show that actually civil service has not slighted Hawaiians or favored one racial group at the expense of another.

There is also some diversity of opinion as to what steps, if any the Legislature should take to further Hawaii's statehood aspirations. Delegate Sam King, Hawaii's representative in Congress, has proposed the Legislature provide for a permanent statehood commission. This commission, according to Mr. King's suggestion, would keep the statehood campaign moving ahead on all fronts wherever possible and would serve as one of the chief mediums for keeping Congress constantly mindful of the Territory's aims in this direction.

Some of the legislators are of the opinion, however, that the statehood cause would be better served if it were not pressed too vigorously or conspicuously in this current period of international tension. It is believed this group will favor letting the statehood issue remain quietly in the background until war clouds disperse and a less shadowed opportunity appears for its promotion.

Several pieces of proposed legislation may be identified as national defense measures although not primarily designed as such. Among these is the plan for spending $3,500,000 for expanding and modernizing Honolulu Harbor facilities. Honolulu's piers and wharves are currently congested by tremendous increases in freight and passenger traffic resulting from defense activities. If the waterfront program could be completed soon enough the defense program in Hawaii would be considerably facilitated.

**Huge Airport Is Proposed**

Another proposal which would enhance the Territory's status as a defense outpost is the suggested appropriation of funds for development of an international airport near Honolulu Harbor. Federal funds have already been designated for this $5,000,000 project but, before the work can proceed, the Territory must "match" the federal money with a smaller amount for development of an air terminal building and other shore facilities.

Some of Hawaii's most influential business leaders have been strongly opposed to any public spending until the ultimate effect of the defense boom on the Territory can be more accurtaely measured. This group, well represented in the Legislature, favors saving for the "rainy day" when the defense boom is over and the Territory must revert to normal life and business.

Convening at a time when the Territory is being swept by one of the largest waves of labor unrest and union organization in the history of the Islands, the Legislature is expected to give considerable attention to proposals for further labor legislation.

It has been suggested in this connection that Hawaii needs a wages and hours law of its own. Another suggestion is that the present labor law, passed by the 1939 Legislature, be amended to provide for a mediation and conciliation service.

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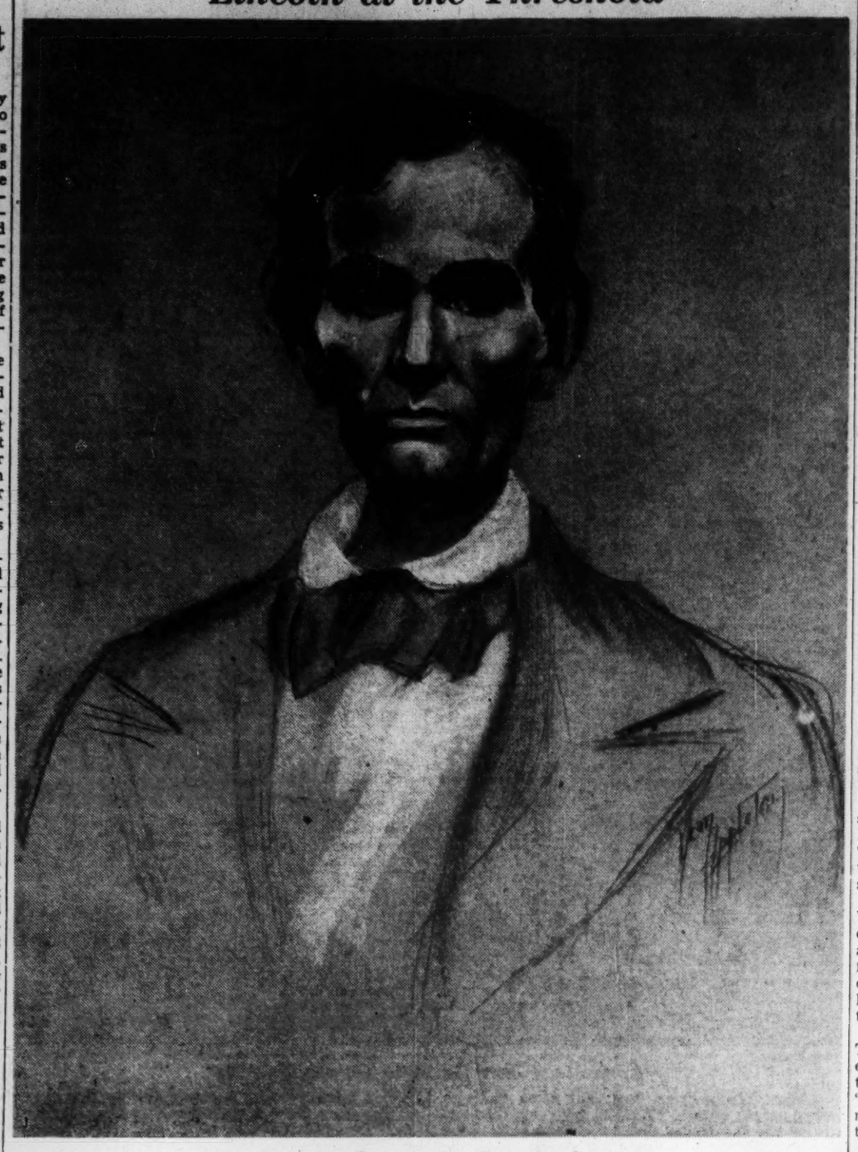
# *Lincoln at the Threshold*



Conté-Crayon Drawing by Jean Appleton

By Pearl Strachan
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

This is Abe Lincoln in Illinois, not yet sure of success in politics, or in anything else, but pledged to the support of individual freedom and the opposition of tyranny. "It is of the young Lincoln I like to think," says the artist, "simple and honest and strong." It is the backwoodsman, conscious of his awkwardness and lack of polish, who, at 23, had entered upon his candidacy for the General Assembly declaring himself in favor of free education as the most important need of the people.

Setting forth his ideas in the customary candidate's circular he had modestly stated, "I may be wrong . . . but, holding it as a sound maxim that it is better only sometimes to be right than at all times to be wrong, so soon as I discover my opinions to be erroneous, I shall be ready to renounce them," and he had continued, "I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealth or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background. I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

His first business venture had, through lack of the proper qualities in his associate, come to naught. Service, however, appeared always to be his aim, rather than profit. The humble job of postmaster, with its pittance of remuneration, furnished an opportunity for friendly contact with the scattered population of New Salem. If recipients of mail were not on hand at the Post Office when their letters arrived, he made it his personal responsibility to perform delivery, frequently trudging miles.

Periods of waiting between jobs did not trouble him. He had opportunity to study law and to think, about the needs of other people. He learned early in life that "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:" that there is a "time to keep silence, and a time to speak." Franker than common with his own limitations he could not have dreamed, as he split fence rails on the edge of the prairie, or toiled in the sawmill, or in the village store, of the career awaiting him. He could not have foreseen that the time would come when across the great United States practically every town or city would have its Lincoln Street, its Lincoln Avenue, its Lincoln School.

The courage to be himself, and his ability to face the facts he saw, combined with his innate gentleness and sympathy with humanity, so early manifest, were the qualities which appealed to Jean Appleton. She selected gray-green paper, and the medium of conté-crayon, with chalk high-lights, for this portrait, which she evidently enjoyed drawing.

# Morgenthau Defines Need Of Debt Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, testified today that an increase in the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 would provide for all national defense costs—including the Administration's proposed British aid program—through the next fiscal year, beginning July 1.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, an opponent of the British aid program, suggested that the "sky will be the limit" if Congress approved debt legislation in its present form.

Both Secretary Morgenthau and Daniel Bell, Treasury undersecretary, disagreed with Senator Clark and urged the Senate Finance Committee to approve the legislation, already passed by the House.

Secretary Morgenthau, first witness as the Committee began debt limit hearings, said the legislation would raise the present federal debt limit from $45,000,000,000 plus $4,000,000,000 for defense borrowing to $65,000,000,000; would permit income taxes to be charged against all future issues of federal securities; and would provide "greater flexibility in our financing operations."

Senator Clark asked whether the Treasury was doing anything to prevent "high pressure" selling such as was used during the World War in Liberty Loan drives.

"There won't be any high-pressure salesmanship that was used last time," the Treasury head said. "It forced people to buy beyond their means for fear of being called slackers."

Senator Clark said that after the World War "bankers hammered down the price of bonds to as low as 82 (for $100 bonds). The little fellow, the farmer, the soldier and others, were forced to sell at the low level. Then the bankers got them back up above par."

Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury was guarding against this experience and government securities would be sold so that the "small person with moderate means can get back 100 cents on the dollar."

## High Point's Civic Center Starts With Public Library

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The first building to be erected in High Point's proposed "civic center" will be a public library, work on which will be expedited in order to meet an existing need. In the group there will also be an auditorium, a city hall, and a new fire station.

# German Sources of Restraint In U. S. Defense Items Shown

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—What began as a more or less routine checkup of reported patent abuses has burgeoned into a full-dress Government investigation of asserted German influence on certain national defense industries in the United States.

The inquiry began in October, 1939. Since then a stream of indictments under antitrust laws has come out of a Federal Grand Jury room here in New York. The investigation has shown, the Department of Justice says, "a startling evidence of German influences in domestic industries essential to national defense."

That statement was made in commenting on the work of the so-called "war industries" Grand Jury which was discharged a week ago after sitting for seven months. The end of its activities did not mean the work was ended; the Justice Department hinted of further developments, and a new Grand Jury probably will be called in the spring to continue the investigation along the same general course so far pursued.

**Defense Becomes Involved**

Heading up the inquiry is Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the Attorney General, who finds glamour in such subjects as tungsten, carbide, bentonite, magnesium. A native New Yorker, he studied under Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter at Harvard and got training in investigative work in the office of the United States Attorney here and on the staff of John Harlan Amen, who's been looking into law enforcement in Brooklyn.

When Mr. Isseks and his staff first went into action, the significance of the inquiry did not become evident—at least so far as the public was concerned—until the special "war industries" Grand Jury began work.

Several indictments had been returned previously, mostly on anti-trust law violation charges, but these did not touch directly on defense.

Nor did the special Jury's activity become known immediately. Not until August, a month after it began, was it disclosed that the jury was investigating alleged agreements between German industrial concerns and certain American companies in defense industries.

The Jury's sign-off was considered by Mr. Isseks as its most important action. This was its indictment of several American and German companies for allegedly conspiring to restrict and stifle the production of magnesium, resulting, the Government charged, in delay of the defense program.

Magnesium is used extensively in airplane construction, since it is capable of giving as much strength as aluminum with one-third less weight. Magnesium also is used in connection with aluminum production. Its importance, Mr. Isseks said, is emphasized by the fact that Germany had plenty of aluminum, but still uses great quantities of magnesium and has been the only nation with a large supply.

**Magnesium Made Scarce in U. S.**

The magnesium indictment held that as a result of the alleged conspiracy, production of magnesium in the United States was limited to 6,000 tons but German production last year was estimated at more than 25,000 tons.

One of the early indictments by the special Grand Jury involved tungsten carbide, essential in the machine-tool industry, particularly on cutting tools. On this industrial link depends much of the national defense chain being forged.

After tungsten carbide came indictments involving firms handling bentonite, a natural clay used in heavy materials, such as the casting of artillery gun carriages, tank and tractor treads and airplane motor blocks.

Another indictment charged conspiracy to restrain the production and importation of dead burned magnesite and magnesite bricks, materials the Government said were essential in the manufacture of steel and copper, and used for furnaces in steel and copper mills. Three American and four foreign companies were named.

## $5,000 Gift Lifts Debt For Mobile Boy Scouts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOBILE, Ala.—An anonymous friend of scouting has given $5,000 to Mobile Council Area, Boy Scouts of America, and this organization for the first time in 20 years is out of debt. This sum together with money raised by the boys in the various troops will enable the Council to clear itself of all indebtedness and will purchase Pushmataha, the Scouts' camp.

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# Dry Forces in N. C. Ban Appeasement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Authorized leaders of religious denominations in North Carolina with an aggregate membership of more than 1,000,000 have announced their determination to support a "no compromise" bill now ready for introduction in the General Assembly demanding a Statewide referendum on the restoration of absolute prohibition.

"The present movement will surpass any and every effort of our forces in the past," it was stated here by Cale K. Burgess, head of the United Drys, who indicated that churchmen representing practically every Protestant group in the State would appear before the legislative committee having the bill under consideration, to demand immediate action.

It was announced further that special services will be held in probably 2,000 churches, Feb. 16, to be attended by an estimated 400,000 prohibitionists who are determined to bring the liquor issue to a head during the present legislative session and who will agree to no "appeasement" through the enactment of minor legislation that would simply regulate the sale of wine, beer, or both.

# Perspective on War Asked by Educator

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, asserted Feb. 10 that "there is a quality and character to our institutions infinitely stronger than anything Hitler can do."

"Don't forget," he said at the seventy-third annual dinner of the Brown Club of New York, "that for over 100 years we have made this hemisphere safe for democracy. We almost made the world safe for democracy in 1919. If we had stayed in the game and hadn't taken our chips and gone home, it still might be safe."

Calling for a "sense of perspective" on the war and decrying the emphasis on Adolf Hitler's strength, Dr. Wriston said "for 10 years every time Mussolini said 'boo,' everyone jumped. Now those same people are saying, 'I told you so.'"

Quentin Reynolds, Collier's war correspondent and one of three Brown Alumni awarded a Brown Bear statuette for their achievements, asserted, "England can't lose this war with or without more help from us. You can beat an army, a navy, an air force, but you can't beat a people."

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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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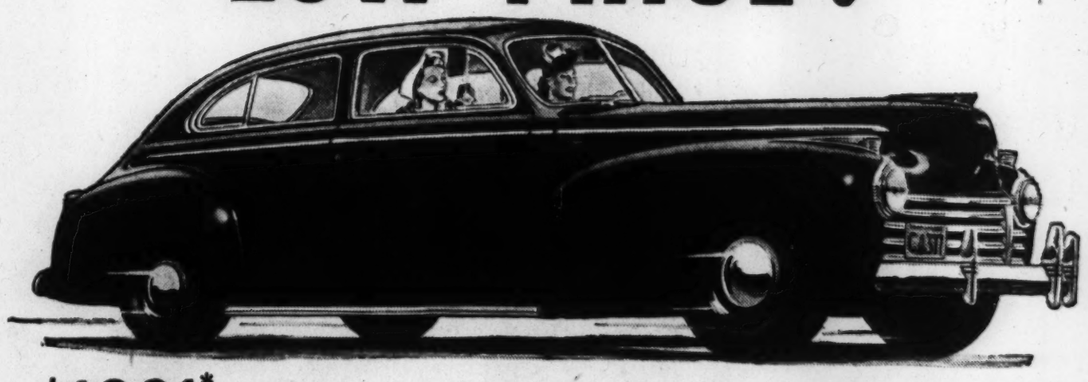

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# British and Free French Circle Italians

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Middle East Command announced today that British forces driving southward in Eritrea had occupied Elgena, inland town 30 miles south of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and 25 miles southwest of the captured Red Sea port of Mersa Taclai. Prisoners and equipment were reported taken.

British troops were also reported today to have encircled completely the Italian garrison at Giarabub, Fascist outpost in the Libyan desert approximately 180 miles south of captured Tobruk.

Other units of the Army of the Nile were said to be mopping up scattered Italian bands in wastelands south of Bengasi.

Meanwhile, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced that Free French forces from Chad in French Equatorial Africa had captured several oases in the Cufra area of Southern Libya.

The Cufra region is about 600 miles east of the Fezzan area, where the Free French forces reported making a successful raid late in January.

**Italian Planes Wrecked**

General de Gaulle's headquarters said a motorized column under the command of Colonel Leclerc stormed an Italian air base Feb. 7 after a "very successful bombing raid had been carried out by our squadrons . . . in which they destroyed numerous airplanes on the ground."

Operations were reported "still progressing satisfactorily."

Cufra is described as an important military post separated from the Chad frontier, from which the Free French are operating, by 600 miles of difficult desert terrain. Cufra is a religious center for the Moslem sect of the Senussi.

This was the same French force which in late January made a surprising raid of 800 miles from the Lake Chad area in French Equatorial Africa to destroy the Italian air base at Murzuk, in Southwestern Libya.

The Free French thus were roaming a great part of the remote interior of Premier Mussolini's Libyan colony, destroying his desert outposts and squeezing his control to the corner about Tripoli.

**South Africans March**

South African forces, moving on a front of 30 to 40 miles, penetrated Southern Ethiopia to a depth of 50 miles.

The South Africans captured several posts dotting the frontier zone northeast of Lake Rudolf, and threatened two important road junctions which link Western Ethiopia with Italian Somaliland.

Italian forces, composed mostly of native warriors, first resisted fiercely and then broke and ran, dispatches said. Many prisoners were taken.

For the first time in days the Cairo communiqué made no mention of Libya, where the force which captured Bengasi is standing about 400 miles from Tripoli.

With all major air bases in Libya except Tripoli now in British hands the Royal Air Force spent its time pounding the Italians in Eritrea and in their Dodecanese stronghold on the island of Rhodes in the Eastern Mediterranean.

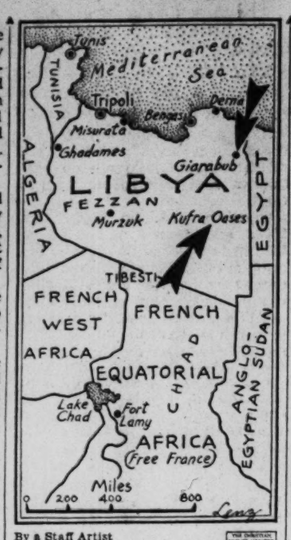
**Closer to Asmara**

Today's war bulletin said operations about the rail town of Cheren, 42 miles north of Asmara, the Capital, "are developing well." A British column operation below Cheren was said to have "penetrated still farther into hostile territory."

This may indicate that the latter forces are nearer Asmara than the forces besieging Cheren.

"So far 80 guns have been captured or destroyed on this front," the communiqué said.

Meanwhile heavy bombers, hitting Rhodes for the third time in a week, dropped tons of bombs at Calato airdrome, and the observers reported 10 aircraft destroyed on the ground and airdrome buildings left in flames.




By a Staff Artist

**Italy's Plight in Africa**

Arrows show position of Giarabub oasis, where an Italian garrison has been surrounded by the British; also of the Cufra oases occupied by a Free French force.

## Afmadu Occupied

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Fascist High Command acknowledged today that British motorized troops had occupied Afmadu in Italian Somaliland.

Afmadu is 100 miles east of the Kenya Colony border (from which the British drive presumably was launched) and is about 70 miles inland from the Indian Ocean.

The High Command also reported that British warplanes had raided the airdrome at Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

# Witness Depicts Naval Raid

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The British naval attack on Genoa at dawn, Feb. 9, completely surprised the Italians and it took their shore batteries 15 minutes to open up, the Exchange Telegraph Agency's special correspondent with the Fleet said in a delayed dispatch just received.

When the shore defenses did open up, the correspondent said in the dispatch written Feb. 10, "their firing was as feeble as it was badly aimed."

"No more than 20 shells were fired at the British ships and not one pitched nearer than 500 yards," the dispatch went on. "As we steamed up the Gulf of Genoa to attack we saw no patrolling ships or aircraft and the much-vaunted E-boats, if any were in the neighborhood, remained in harbor.

"When the big British warships left their base and turned eastward into the Mediterranean only a handful aboard knew Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville's intentions, but the following notice soon appeared in the ships' daily orders: 'There is a possibility that the ship may be in action tomorrow morning.'"

The shadowy monsters steamed up the Gulf of Genoa about dawn and "high snow-capped peaks of a mountain range appeared suddenly out of the thick white mist which blanketed the coastline," the dispatch said.

"A few minutes before the bombardment began, we were seen from the shore. White and green lights flickered out the challenge: 'Who are you?'

"In a matter of seconds we sent our reply. A great spurt of red flame shot from the battle cruiser Renown's side and with a terrific roar the first salvo of 15-inch shells screamed toward the distant targets.

"We were steaming parallel to the coast aboard the battleship Malaya. High above the targets our spotter planes were dodging a hail of antiaircraft fire and constantly signalling directions to the guns."

When the shore batteries came into action, "their aim was so bad that escorting destroyers abandoned a smoke screen they had started laying," the correspondent said.

As the Malaya's guns blazed away at objectives in the inner harbor, "choking clouds of smoke and cordite fumes swept over us. Doors were blown off and cabins were wrecked by the concussion."

When the battleships had disgorged their great shells, the correspondent said British planes returned to signal the success of the bombardment.

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# *Behind the Scenes in African Campaign*

Wide World

**Australians Bear Brunt of Desert Fighting**

**Upper: Troops in an Australian camp welcome an unusual visitor, "Abduk" and his donkey. These are the troops that have been hammering the Italians persistently in the drive across the Libyan desert. Lower: Sappers who had filled an Italian antitank ditch shown watching Bren gun carriers and tanks cross. Photo was taken during final stages of the drive on Bardia, which fell to the British recently. Pictures passed by the British censor.**

# Nazis Wear Uneasy Crown in Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Feb. 12 (AP)—The official press agency reported today that police were inquiring into disorders which occurred in Amsterdam within the last few days.

From The Hague came a report of the arrest of a leather merchant and several other persons for "a provocative attitude toward German soldiers."

In Berlin, nothing was available beyond the foregoing official reports.

[Repeated instances of friction involving Dutch citizens, Dutch Nazis, and the German occupying authorities have filtered through from the Netherlands in recent months.

A dispatch from Amsterdam, Nov. 9, described a parade of 5,000 black-shirted Netherlands Nazis who proclaimed "the streets belong to us" after clashes with political opponents.

In October, more than 100 prominent Netherlanders were arrested by the Germans as a reprisal against the internment of Germans in the Netherlands Indies.

A collective fine of about $30,000 was levied against a "number" of citizens of The Hague because three German Army cars were deliberately damaged, it was reported Jan. 15.

The Mayor of Amsterdam on Jan. 22 addressed a plea to the citizens to refrain from sabotage against the Germans lest serious consequences result "for all of us." The mayors of The Hague and Rotterdam made similar appeals.

The universities of Delft and Leyden were closed in November for an indefinite period when students demonstrated against dismissal of Jewish professors.

A nation-wide appeal for calm was made Dec. 11 by the Secretary-General of Education when books containing speeches and pictures of Queen Wilhelmina were withdrawn from the schools.

Eight days later a military court at Amsterdam condemned two Netherlands citizens to execution for cutting an army telephone wire.]

# Missionary Returning to Bush

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Mrs. Daisy Bates, the veteran missionary who was decorated by the King for her work among Australian aborigines, is planning to return soon to her camp at Ooldea on the route of the East-West transcontinental. Her old home is a tent in the scrub back from the railway line in an isolated spot in the western desert country.

For several years Mrs. Bates has been in Adelaide classifying her unique records of aboriginal folklore and history which will be sent to Canberra for the Commonwealth archives. Some 94 folios representing researches extending over 34 years have been collected.

Asked whether she felt the return to the Ooldea bush was not a rather hazardous adventure, Mrs. Bates replied that all the tribes are more or less related, "and my name and work are well known among them."

They have conferred upon her the native name for "Grandmother" and it is a password to all tribes. Mrs. Bates exercises such tactful authority over the natives that she is able to impose a necessary discipline, to which they willingly submit.

# Canadian Use of Power Rises

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Ontario's hydro-electric system has ample supplies of power to meet the demands of all essential war industries and the immediate normal growth in domestic and ordinary industrial use, according to J. Albert Smith, Commissioner of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

In a recent address before a convention of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, Mr. Smith disclosed that the total consumption of energy in all hydro-electric systems for primary purposes in 1940 amounted to 8,016,000 kilowatt hours, 19 per cent higher than in the preceding year, and by far the greatest consumption in any single year. First place was given to the task of insuring that the war industries of Ontario should have ample supplies of power wherever and whenever needed, he explained.

In addition to meeting all primary demands, the Commission utilized its reserve capacity to produce an additional 1,800,000 kilowatt hours for secondary power purposes during the year, Mr. Smith continued. Much of this was employed in the production of war materials.

Predicting that Canada will become the industrial heart of the Empire, Dr. W. J. Chapman, President of the Ontario Mechanical Engineers Association, suggested that there may be early need for extra electrical power to be developed on the St. Lawrence River. Canada is rapidly becoming the arsenal of the Empire, and it is expected that many of the Empire's manufacturing firms will operate here even after the war.

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# Paris Reassembly Formed On Belief of German Victory

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 12. Delayed (AP)—Jean Fontenoy, propaganda chief for the Paris group called the National Popular Reassembly, made it clear today that this new movement was based upon a belief that England would be defeated before the United States enters the war or before aid from the United States becomes great enough to turn the tide.

In an informal talk before the American Press Correspondents' Association he declared in effect that France must choose; must bank either on a German or an English victory.

To the leaders of his movement, he said, it was clear that Germany was going to win, and thus practical political considerations demanded that France side with Germany.

To the direct question: "What will happen to your movement in event the United States gets into war?" he responded:

"In the first place, the United States is not going to come into the war. That is our belief. In the second place, even in the event the United States decides to come into the war it will be too late to save England."

He said the Reassembly was formed for the sole purpose of persuading the French Government of Marshal Pétain to collaborate with Germany in building the "New Europe."

[Riots marked the first meeting of the new Popular Reassembly Feb. 6 delayed Paris dispatches to the Associated Press said.

Shortly before the Reassembly went into session, the rioting broke out in front of the meeting hall.

There were also mild disturbances inside after the meeting began.]

M. Fontenoy himself is a French politician whose career has been punctuated with jail sentences and adventure. He fought in Finland, leading ski troops.

Prior to the German occupation of Paris, M. Fontenoy spent several weeks in jail because of his opposition to French participation in the war.

Months before the outbreak of the war, M. Fontenoy said he advised French defense officials that France was not even fractionally prepared for war with Germany.

"In February of 1939," he continued, "German authorities showed me a Heinkel airplane plant near Berlin. They were producing 400 two-motored bombers monthly.

"France in its whole industry was producing only 49 planes in that month in contrast with total German production of over 1,200 planes monthly.

"I tried to tell our officials that, but they would not listen.

"Now they are following the same policy once more."

He went on to picture officials of the unoccupied zone as "sitting between two chairs, still looking to the possibility of an English victory while in fact Germany has already won the war."

"It is clear that one of the adversaries is going to be destroyed. For making his decision in that light I respect de Gaulle (Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader). He has concluded that England will win. It is our belief that Germany will win.

"On that premise we are trying to bring the present government of France to act accordingly."

## Frenchmen Sought For Jobs in Reich

*By the Associated Press*

Paris, via Berlin, Jan. 6 (delayed)

Newspapers in Paris are flooded with advertisements for French workmen to accept employment in Germany where wartime needs have developed a labor shortage for more than a year.

News stories say a married man can earn enough in Germany to send home 2500 francs a month, while an unmarried man can send back as much as 1600 francs monthly.

The pay is considered relatively high in view of the fact that wages for skilled French workmen seldom exceeded 4000 to 5000 francs monthly before the occupation.

## Paris Lacks Milk And Vegetables

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 6 delayed (AP)—Once plentiful Paris is seriously in need of milk, preserved foods, and vegetables for its children, Charles Magny, newly appointed Governor of the Seine District, said in an interview after surveying the food situation.

He said the problem of provisioning Paris is especially acute because 7,000,000 persons are concentrated in the vicinity. Virtually none of those in the Paris region, he said, are food producers, and transportation facilities, greatly reduced by war operations, are further complicated by the cold.

M. Magny was put in office three weeks ago to repair a situation described as well night hopeless for consumers.

## R. O. T. C. Unit Active At North Carolina U.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The fact that Carolina has furnished the Nation with five Secretaries of the Navy gives added interest to the University of North Carolina's new naval R. O. T. C. units and the four-year course for reserves.

North Carolina's contributions to the Navy portfolio were: John Branch, 1829-1831; George E. Badger, 1841-1843; William A. Graham, 1850-1853; James C. Dobbin, 1853-1859, and Josephus Daniels, 1913-1921.

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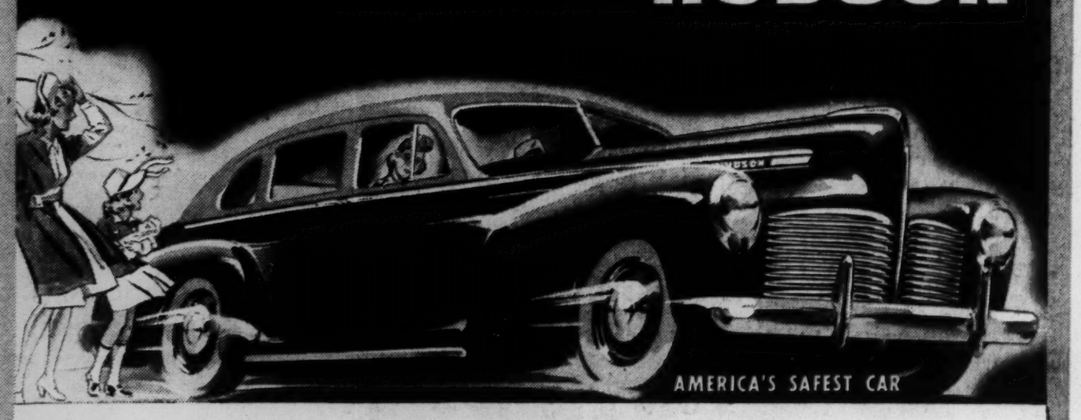


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# Red Cross Sends Last of A.E.F. Home 600,000 in Europe Seek U. S. Visas

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 8. Delayed (AP)—The last remnants of the A. E. F. of World War days—the approximately 2,000,000 soldiers the United States sent overseas in 1917 and 1918—are disappearing rapidly from France.

At a rate of about 100 persons a week, the American Red Cross is moving stranded Americans and their families out of France—many of them former soldiers who chose to remain here when the expeditionary force sailed home.

United States Embassy officials estimate that only 400 Americans remain in the German-occupied portion of France.

Following the World War, many American soldiers who chose to remain built homes and found jobs or went into business. But now they are being hurried home, some because the current war has destroyed their means of earning a living, and others because they fear that, unless they leave before late spring, they might find themselves in concentration camps.

About eight out of every 10 among those left in Paris declare themselves more than half convinced that the United States may enter the war in April or May, and they believe it a good idea to get away before spring.

Many leaving are almost destitute. Few of them ever became rich in France and most barely managed to stretch average incomes sufficiently to bring up their children in French schools. When French resistance to German armies collapsed last June, the majority were without funds to finance a journey to the United States or to start life anew in their homeland.

The Red Cross is paying for their transportation as well as that of their French wives and children, some of whom speak no English. Among the old soldiers themselves are some who have half-forgotten their native tongue.

Officials say the bulk of those needing help to leave France will have departed by early March.

They are sent out in chair cars across Spain and Portugal to Lisbon, where their ship fares are paid to insure them passage to the United States.

It is no luxury ride out of France, for they must sit up throughout the two-day trip to Lisbon because sleeping cars are scarce and the cost great. Moreover, they can take only their most highly valued possessions.

## Action at Vichy Aids Political Prisoners

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, France, Feb. 12

The Interior Ministry announced today that administrative internees at Vals les Bains, believed to include ex-Premier Edouard Daladier and other former Government leaders, would be considered as political and not criminal prisoners.

Political prisoners have certain privileges, such as receiving visitors more often, food from the outside, and a less strict guard.

Besides M. Daladier, those held there are believed to include Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, ex-Premiers Léon Blum and Paul Reynaud, and Georges Mandel, former Interior Minister.

## 500,000 Missing

PARIS, Via Berlin, Feb. 6 delayed (AP)—Approximately 500,000 residents of Paris and the vicinity still are missing from their homes as an aftermath of the war, Charles Magny, Governor of the Seine District, said today.

M. Magny said it was impossible to determine how many of this number were killed, but he estimated that about 200,000 are prisoners of war.

Of the remainder many cannot return to Paris and others decline to do so, he declared. A large number of foreigners, Jews, Negroes and others who fled Paris before the German occupation have been denied access to the occupied zone.

## Soldiers Better Off

BRUSSELS (AP)—More civilians than soldiers were killed in the German drive May 10 to 28, 1940, the Belgian Home Office reports. Casualties were 4,600 civilians and 4,300 soldiers. Some reported to have perished, however, may have escaped to England.

## Philadelphia Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Three shattering gas explosions, followed by a fierce-burning fire in a row-house street of Philadelphia's densely-populated South Side, resulted in four fatalities today and injured two score of persons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Fleeing from Nazi-conquered Central Europe in fear of persecution because of their religious or political beliefs, more than 4,000 refugees a month—mostly Jews—are now pouring into the United States with the hope of finding freedom as American citizens.

State Department records today showed that since last July 1 more than 32,000 immigrant visas had been issued to such refugees and they have been arriving in this country steadily.

Among those granted visas were many who had found temporary refuge elsewhere after hurried flights from their homelands, including 14,000 in Portugal, 3,000 in Cuba, and 2,000 in Shanghai.

An estimated 600,000 applications for visas are now on file in American consulates throughout Europe, officials said. There have been 300,000 requests—mostly from Jews—in Germany or German-occupied countries, and another 200,000 in Unoccupied France, with Jewish applicants again accounting for a large percentage of the total.

German authorities recently have permitted some Jews to leave the Reich or conquered territory and American Jewish Relief Committees are now attempting to assist all permitted to depart to reach a haven here or in some other country.

Another big bloc of refugees seeking admission is made up of 85,000 Spaniards in France, some of whom are held in concentration camps as Communists or undesirables. Approximately 350,000 Spaniards fled to France in the wake of Spain's bitter civil war, but most have returned to Spain after making their peace with the Franco Government.

Officials here said they doubted that many could come to the United States, even if visas were granted, since they canont pass through Spain, now the only available route to the Portuguese ports where passage to America can be obtained.

Most of the refugees now coming here, officials explained, are of Jewish origin, because in all territories now under Axis control exit permits are refused to non-Jewish men of military age.

No "Aryan" Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, Czechs or Dutch have been permited to leave their Nazi-occupied homelands, and the ban also has applied to 12,000 Jews in Belgium and 14,000 Jews in the Netherlands. However, some Polish Jews have been allowed to depart.

The largest pool of potential immigrants, both Jewish and non-Jewish, is in Unoccupied France, officials said, and they have been seeping out across Spain and Portugal to seek passage to the United States.

The increased number of visas granted, it was said, had practically made unnecessary the work of President Roosevelt's special committee, formed to recommend visas for political refugees and intellectuals. Officials said visas had been granted to practically all those among the 2,000 recommended who were able to take advantage of them.

## Bombed Out—But Still in Business

Wide World

**London Has a New Type of Directory**

Business goes on more than usual these days in Britain despite German air raids. But sometimes Nazi bombs destroy or damage buildings so that business has to move to new quarters. But when companies are forced to carry on at a new stand they always leave their forwarding address. Here a group of clients are checking on the new addresses of firms forced to move.

# U. S. Plane Outflies Hurricane In Mock Battle Over Britain

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 12 (AP)—In a 10-minute mock air duel, a Curtiss Tomahawk fighter out-maneuvered and outsped a British Hurricane over this production station where the American-made Tomahawks and Mohawks are assembled for the RAF.

Because the "fight" took place at less than 1,000 feet, the Tomahawk, known in the United States as the Curtiss Hawk 81, didn't have a chance to demonstrate the climbing ability of its Allison engine.

"If it had been the real thing he'd have had me at a worse disadvantage," the Hurricane pilot declared. "He would have been able to climb faster and maintain superiority of tacking position."

There is ample indication here of the size of the British purchases of American craft. There were many Mohawks (Curtiss Hawk 75A4) all ready for service. Their resemblance to the Spitfire—the plane that saved England—is striking.

Also here for inspection were the Brewster Buffalo I (Brewster 339); the Grumann Martlet I (Gruman G36A) and Maryland I (Martin 167) bomber. Pilots and ground crews were enthusiastic about these models. They praised the climbing speed of the pudgy Martlet and the Buffalo's maneuverability.

The Martlet is a Fleet air arm fighter. The Brewster is used by the RAF. The Maryland, which can be used as a dive-bomber—until now a weak spot in British aerial offense—a night fighter, or a day bomber, was called "better than Blenheims" by a pilot who had flown both types.

In addition to these types, it was learned that the British gave "full marks" to the Boston II (Douglass DB 7) and the Catalina I (Consolidated PBY 28).

The magazine Aeroplane lists the speeds of the American planes as follows:

Tomahawks, 330 miles an hour at 15,000 feet; Maryland, 316 at 12,000; Martlett, 325 at 13,500; Buffalo, 330 at 15,000; Boston, 325 at 13,000; and Catalina, 190 at 10,500.

Significant of Britain's interest in the all-important race for height was one pilot's plea that "what we want from the United States is greater operational altitude."

## Nazi Seals Placed On Clipper Mail

LONDON, Feb. 12 (CP)—German agents are affixing Nazi censorship seals to letters sent by Atlantic Clipper to Portugal, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Feb. 10, quoting the Ministry of Information.

The BBC said the idea "apparently was to impress those receiving the letters in Portugal with the effectiveness of German control in the air by suggesting the plane was intercepted and the letters censored by German military authorities."

# Canadian Troops Again Find 'Sallies' Quick to Do Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Salvation Army officers, many of them returning from the retired list, are again making their contribution to Canada's war service in many ways.

At the Army's familiar Red Shield centers in this war as in the last, soldiers may write letters, attend concerts, have their clothing mended, receive free meals, read, or go to movies. From the outbreak of hostilities until Oct. 31, 1940, Canadians in uniform in Canada, Iceland, Newfoundland, and overseas visited the Salvation Army's service centers 5,649,423 times, it was reported recently by Brigadier William Dray, secretary of the War Service Department.

The first Red Shield center was opened on Sept. 28, 1939, at Edmonton, and in 14 months 83 centers had been built or acquired, equipped, staffed and placed in operation at various military camps and training points across Canada.

The Army had also supplied 19 Salvation Army officers as auxiliary service supervisors with the first and second divisions overseas.

Twelve mobile canteens have been put in service overseas and the "West Central Hotel" opened for Canadian troops in London, England. Expenditures to the end of November amounted to $525,-982, and another estimated $199,-050 will be needed to complete financing up to the end of March, 1941, for this department alone.

During the period approximately $28,875 was spent for wool and materials for soldiers' comforts and evacuee clothing; $176,346 for overseas services to Canadian troops; huts and canteens in Canada, $259,-298; film service, $2,513; mobile canteens; hostess houses for soldiers' wives or relatives visiting them in strange cities, $20,336, and stationery for troops, $15,327.

Outdoor games as well as indoor events were arranged, as well as 387 religious services, 408 concerts and 313 movies. Approximately 27 libraries have been established in connection with the war service centers. These figures, explained the brigadier, apply only to new departments set up as a result of the war.

# RAF Roams Far to Pound German Bases and Shipping

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—British bombers raided areas of northwestern Germany and of Nazi-held Netherlands, Denmark and Norway as well as shipping after a day in which fighter patrols made daylight offensive sweeps over northern France, the Air Ministry announced today.

German air activity over Britain remained at a virtual standstill.

In Germany, the RAF attacked the industrial and railway center at Hanover for the second successive night and also bombed Bremen and other points in northwest Germany.

On the previous night squadrons of RAF bombers and fighters bombarded Hanover for six hours starting fires which were declared by the British airmen to be "too numerous to count." The attack was said to be one of the biggest, if not the biggest single RAF air assault of the war.

Three British planes, two of them fighters, were reported missing from last night's attacks.

**Fires, Explosions Seen**

The Bremen attacks, the communiqué said, caused fires and explosions, while in the attack on Hanover "fuel was added to flames kindled on the previous night."

At Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, bombs were reported to have caused "a heavy explosion in oil installations."

In southern Norway, shipping was attacked at Kristiansand and in the Danish territory of Jutland a seaplane base at Thisted was the target.

All operations were hampered by a "vast deterioration in the weather," the British said.

The RAF noted that "very few enemy aircraft were seen" in yesterday's sweep over northern France by "a large number" of British fighter patrols.

**Warships Undamaged**

The Admiralty's characteristically brief announcement of yesterday's early morning shelling of Ostend made no mention of the peril to the fleet presumably involved in an action so close to the Nazi shore batteries—a foray in some respects similar to the bombardment at dawn Feb. 9 of Genoa, Italy.

But, said the official communiqué, "no casualties or damage were sustained by our forces."

British salvoes, it said, "fell on the harbor works and many fires were observed."

Residents on the southeast English coast reported that for 20 minutes they had heard "a thunderous rumble of guns" across 70 miles of water.

## Nazis Take Boats

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Denmark has made available to Germany a number of torpedo boats for temporary "patrol and marine school duty in the Baltic Sea," an authorized Nazi spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the number of vessels involved was a military secret, but declared they would not be used for combat purposes.

The German High Command stated that a German submarine sank 21,500 tons of merchant shipping around England and combat planes also concentrating on British supply lanes sank a 7,000-ton merchant vessel and damaged two others. The time of the operations was not specified.

## Liner Identified

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The armed British merchant cruiser Forfar which the British Admiralty announced had been torpedoed and sunk last December was identified yesterday as the 16,-403-ton Canadian Pacific passenger liner Montrose.

In announcing the loss of the Forfar the Admiralty had withheld her tonnage or her former name.

Marine circles disclosing her identity said there had been heavy fatalaties when the liner plunged to the bottom of the North Atlantic.

The Montrose, which ran regularly between Canada and England before the war, was built in Glasgow in 1922. She was 548 feet long and was placed under the command of Capt. N. A. C. Hardy after her conversion into an armed cruiser.

## Home Raid Shelters On Way in London

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Home Secretary, yesterday inspected a new type steel air raid shelter which the Government announced will be ready for distribution to homeowners by April 1.

The shelter is designed to be set up inside a house to protect two adults and one or two children against the danger of being pinned under debris.

Mr. Morrison said experience had shown that houses afford more protection than formerly was believed.

Mrs. Churchill described the shelter as "excellent" and said she would like one for "No. 10," the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street.

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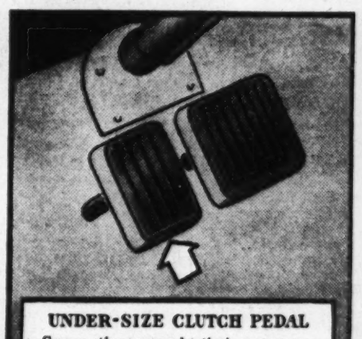

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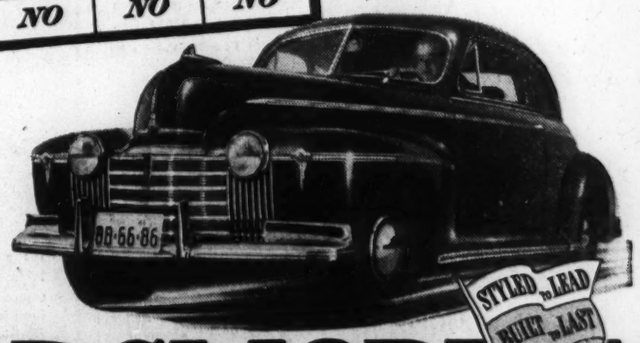


STYLED TO LEAD BUILT TO LAST

THE CAR Ahead! IT'S OLDSMOBILE

# Refugee Reveals Nazi Moves To Destroy Polish Culture

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—If Poland is to be restored after the war, it will need the assistance of Polish teachers, engineers, and other educated Poles from many lands in its reconstruction, so thorough has been the Nazi extermination of the native Polish intelligentsia, according to Dr. Josef P. Junosza, Warsaw secondary school professor who escaped from German-occupied Poland last October.

The Nazi systematic attempts to demoralize the Poles, wipe out all vestiges of culture, and reduce the people of the Province to the status of "drawers of water and hewers of wood," was described by Dr. Junosza, who arrived in the United States in mid-December after lecturing in Polish Army and Air Force centers in Britain under the auspices of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

In addition to the 1,500,000 Polish workers and peasants who have been carried to Germany to work in the factories and fields, 100,000 members of the Polish intellectual classes are in German concentration camps today, Dr. Junosza said in a press interview here. While the rate of fatalities in these camps has been as high as 400 Poles a day, "there is always a fresh supply coming," he added.

**Nazis Close Schools**

The Nazi Secret Police, in their effort to complete the degredation of the Poles, have closed secondary schools and universities, Dr. Junosza said. Museums and libraries have been padlocked and their treasures carted off to the Reich. Statues of Chopin, Kosciusko, and other famous Polish leaders have been demolished. Among the millions of unemployed in Poland, he added, were 400,000 State employees and other white-collar workers. He himself, he related, found word making soap when his classes were ordered discontinued.

The effort to beat down Polish morale took devious forms, Dr. Junosza continued. Gambling casinos were established where Germans were forbidden, but where Poles might gamble away their remaining funds, lured by special tickets permitting them to stay up beyond the 8 p. m. curfew time and through midnight.

Germany also is applying its "divide and rule" formula in Poland, Dr. Junosza added, setting up separate shops for Poles, but allowing Ukrainians access to the stores open to Germans, thus attempting to drive deeper the wedge between Poles and Ukrainians. Germany has set up a school for Ukrainian officers at Tarnov, he reported, leading to the belief that Germany has by no means given up its hope to seize the Ukraine. Trained Ukrainian officers, he held, would be useful in policing the Ukraine, besides their present use as prison guards over the Poles.

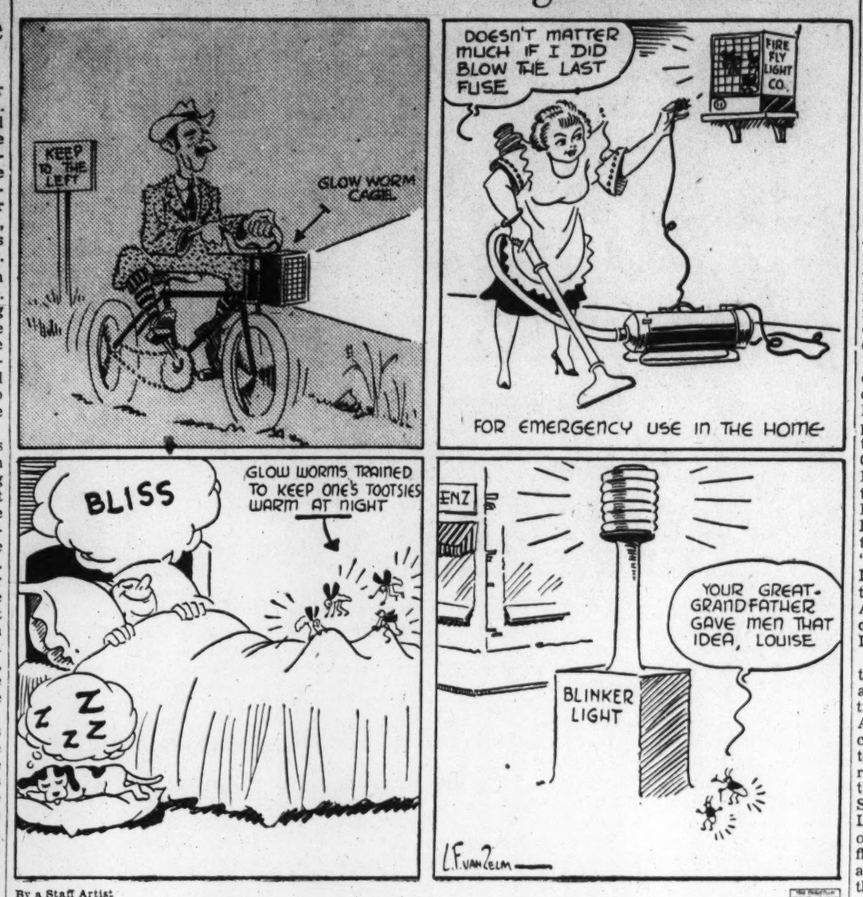
German-occupied Poland was extremely low on food when he left, he said, partially because the 1,500,000 peasants and workers had been taken to Germany before the 1940 harvest. Warsaw, where 95 per cent of the buildings were hit and 25 per cent destroyed in the war, had not been rebuilt beyond a few minor repairs here and there, he reported.

**Help of Everyone Needed**

"In this situation, with so many of the intelligentsia killed or growing useless in concentration camps, trained and able Poles outside of Poland have the responsibility to lend a hand in helping to rebuild our nation when the war ends," Dr. Junosza declared. "Poland has come back from as great ruin before, but it will be in severe need of assistance."

Underground resistance to Germany does exist, he reported, but since Poland has received treatment far more severe than that meted out to non-Slavic Norway and since Poland is shut in between two powerful nations, the internal resistance has been more feeble thus far. Nevertheless, he said, there were at least 20 secret newspapers in circulation when he left.

# *Glow Worms Shine for England's Defense*




By a Staff Artist

**"Where, all night long, by a firefly lamp"**

**In the light of current events, such occurrences as the artist has pictured above may seem almost excusable. Blackouts and other exigencies of war have prompted the British not to overlook any resource, even though it may go glimmering. So far, no regulations have been placed on the lighting rate—a glow-watt hour.**

# *No Pay for Hitler In Salary, but He Never Lacks Cash*

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Officially, Adolf Hitler draws no salary. Royalties from the sale of his book, "Mein Kampf," throughout the world are regarded as large, however, providing him a substantial income.

The Führer has funds, raised by popular subscription, at his disposal. For instance, on the annual stamp collectors' day there is a special stamp issued with a surcharge, and the proceeds are distributed by Herr Hitler in accordance with his personal wishes.

Similarly, on his birthday a special stamp is issued with a surcharge, the proceeds going to his cultural fund. The erection of recreational centers in German-occupied Norway is regarded as a cultural function for which this fund could be used.

Each Cabinet Minister, moreover, has a so-called "representation fund" for expenses connected with his office. This fund is believed considerable for Herr Hitler as both Head of the Government and Chief of State, although figures are not published.

# *Blackout Brings to Light Newsworthy Nature Notes*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Notable nature notes that the most noted nature-noter never noted before are available for readers today. They start with a report upon the "fine" results obtained by using Lampyris Noctiluca as a bicycle lamp illuminant during Britain's wartime blackout.

The fine that resulted was two shillings and sixpence. Which may be regarded as light enough even though Lampyris Noctiluca may not.

Notes in this connection were first made by an observer in the police force. And he gave a public reading of them when a cyclist appeared before the magistrate at Wonford (Exeter) to answer the charge of riding after dark without the illumination required by law.

It seems that this gentleman, when he found his lamp out of order, decided that he himself would be in order if he conscripted three Lampyris Noctiluca to ride in front and herald his approach.

**Glow-Worms' Limit**

A poor view was taken of this, owing to the dim light afforded and so our treasure-chest of nature lore (and common law) is enriched by the knowledge that, whatever glow-worms may do, they won't do for bicycle lamps.

Another excursion into the Kingdom of Nature for the purpose of solving a black-out difficulty takes us 100 miles or so from Wonford into the leafy glades of the New Forest, to study the habits and habitat of wild ponies, which have been allowed to roam there fancy free, over the Hampshire heaths and through the woodlands, since the days of King William Rufus (1087-1100 A. D.).

One of their habits was to stroll about the motor-roads, as nonchalantly as if they knew they had nearly 1,000 years of law and tradition on their side and that explains why, after the war started, many of them had white stripes on their sides as well.

**Parental Puzzle**

This arrangement of painting ponies was devised so that motorists might recognize the animals' presence in the dark. It was what you might call a bright idea. But unfortunately the sequel to it was that the ponies' offspring failed to recognize their parents, even in the full light of day, and refused to have anything whatever to do with their zebra-like mammas.

Other methods of safeguarding the wild ponies had therefore to be adopted and many of them have been sold into private ownership or corralled on a community basis out of harm's way.

Many other wartime problems have been presented by animals. But none has left the authority quite so dumb as one that arose during the 1914-1918 World War, when Board of Trade officials were called upon to classify edible snails for the purpose of granting import licenses. For a long while the department was wrapped in thought. Then—uninfluenced by contrary suggestions in the more advanced type of natural history book—they went on record with the decision that snails are horned cattle.

## Women in Monterrey Help British Relief

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTERREY, Mexico—Within a month, more than $1,000 has been collected in Monterrey for the benefit of civilian relief in Britain, and a series of activities to raise more funds is under way.

At the same time the women of Monterrey are busy knitting, according to instructions, for the women and children of Britain who have lost their homes. The work has been taken up with enthusiasm.

# Free French Advancing In Wild Region

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — In making their swift, unexpected attack against Cufra and other points in southern Libya, the forces of Free France struck out across one of Africa's wildest and least developed regions, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. This region, France's Chad Colony, was reported occupied by the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle last December.

A huge block of land in the heart of north-central Africa, Chad occupies the northernmost stretch of French Equatorial Africa as it presses against the southeast frontier of Libya. To the east, between Chad and the northern sections of Italian Eritrea and Ethiopia, lies the broad expanse of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the west is French West Africa, still pledged to the home government. The "Free French" movement into Libya extends the wedge of hostile territory that separates Italian East Africa from the North African coastal centers of hard-pressed Italian Libya.

Because of its central location, the district of Chad has long been a strategic piece in the international jig-saw geography of colonial Africa. In the early days of French colonial expansion toward the interior, military leaders found this region a convenient hyphen between the vaster empires of the Sudan and the Congo. It was at Lake Chad, in the southwest corner of the present colony, that the conflicting ambitions of British, French and German authorities met during the last quarter of the 1800's.

**German Colonies Lost**

In time the French and British Governments agreed on respective spheres of influence, while after the World War, Germany disappeared altogether from the international picture in this part of the world, with the loss of her African colonies.

A relative newcomer in the field adjacent to Chad is Italy, who, under the 1935 Pact of Rome, received from France the 50,000-square mile area of Tibesti, together with other territory along the southern border of Libya. This region — a wild mountain-and-desert land which is home to a small but independent population of knife-wielding Negroes—was reported reoccupied by French troops in the spring of 1939, following the Italian repudiation of the agreement.

The colony of Chad has an area estimated to be anywhere from 400,000 to half a million square miles. It presents an extraordinary terrain, made up of mountain, plateau, and basin, desert and marsh.

In the Tibesti region is the highest peak of the Sahara, the 11,000 foot Emi Koussi volcano. In the southwest, in the Lake Chad basin, are found deep depressions in desert sand, ranging from a few hundred feet to three or four miles in length, usually oval or circular in shape. The floor is smooth and almost level, with a heavy black soil peculiar to the Sudan, which during the dry season, cracks into sections with crevasses several inches across.

**Excellent for Grasses**

These fertile areas are excellent for cotton, forage grasses, tobacco, vegetables, and other crops. When not under cultivation they are covered with grass, palms, and papaw trees. Water is often just below the surface, with frequently a small pond or lake in the lowest areas.

The shoreline of Lake Chad is concealed by deep fringes of water plants, some growing six feet high. The lake itself, which is believed to be gradually drying up as a result of the Sahara sand drift, is a labyrinth of swampy little islands and narrow winding channels, inhabited by a curious people called the Buduma, mostly Muhammadans. They lead an isolated life, chiefly fishing and snaring waterfowl, cranes and storks.

On the east, the colony includes Wadai, once a dangerous section for travelers. With French forts and native troops policing the area, however, the Wadaian has settled into a humdrum existence, tending his crops and herds. His home is built of grass, millet stalks, or clay. He sleeps on grass mats, and eats his curds or porridge of millet out of a calabash bowl.

Chad is the least settled colony of French Equatorial Africa. Some estimates set its population at less than a million. Such sparsity of human habitation, with consequent lack of communications, has not only hampered economic development of the colony, but adds to the difficulties now of any desired transport across it.

## Canada to Build Floating Drydock

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (CP)—Construction of "the very latest thing" in floating drydocks is to be undertaken by the Dominion Bridge Company for use on the east coast, a Munitions and Supply Department source told the Canadian Press Feb. 10. The floating drydock will cost between $2,500,000 and $2,750,000 and the contract has been let.

This source said that the drydock possibly would not be ready for service until 1942 but would be of the most modern and improved design. When completed, he said, it will be used "somewhere on Canada's east coast."

At the same time, he added, it could not be revealed where the dock will be built. Security regulations prevented size of the dock being made known.

"It will handle a lot of big ships," said the source, "but will not be able to care for the biggest ships in the British Navy."

# No More Destroyers, Says Knox In Reply to Willkie Proposal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today declared firmly against any further transfer of American destroyers to Great Britain now or in the future.

Asked for an opinion on Wendell L. Willkie's suggestion that the United States might transfer from five to ten destroyers monthly to Britain, the Secretary said that he was against any further depletion of the American fleet. He added that the country now had only enough destroyers to maintain a "balanced fleet."

When asked if new destroyer construction here would make it possible to release older ships as the new ones came off the ways, Secretary Knox replied that ships of other types were also being constructed and the necessity for maintaining the fleet's balance would not change.

At the same time, the Secretary painted a bright picture of the current rate of naval ship and plane construction, saying that deliveries on both were ahead of schedule and that there was every indication that the current stepping up of production would be further accelerated.

**Planes and Ships Beat Schedule**

"We have gotten over the slump in aircraft production which followed the huge current expansion program and the rate of warplane delivery to the Navy is picking up," he said. "In fact, we are now getting deliveries ahead of schedule, that is, the schedule which we revised downward after earlier, too-optimistic forecasts.

"Construction on all ships being built for the Navy is from 30 days to six months ahead of schedule. We recently took delivery on a destroyer that was finished in 10 months—this was eight months ahead of the original estimate that called for 18 months."

Asked how the Navy had managed to cut the construction time on this ship nearly in half, the Secretary explained that among the most important factors were a stepping up of the number of workers, a speed-up in the flow of materials and the establishment of a three-shift work day.

The Secretary predicted that ship construction would be even more rapid in the future, although he doubted if it would ever reach the World War speed when several destroyers were built in something under three months. He said that the type of destroyer now being built is far superior to its World War predecessor and is more like a baby cruiser.

**Plenty of Skilled Labor**

The Secretary held that the Navy's system of obtaining skilled workers for fleet construction work was very efficient.

"We were fortunate in that there were a large number of skilled workers unemployed, although large numbers of them did not live in the vicinity of shipyards," he said. "We called upon Sidney Hillman (Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management) and his assistant, Isadore Lubin, to draw up a list of the types of craft needed in ship construction and to find out where the skilled laborers were located.

"Then the shipyards drew up a list of the men and numbers needed and we brought the two together. By this method the production rate of the Washington Navy Yard was tripled."

Secretary Knox said that there were no requests from the British for any type of vessel in the United States fleet and that it would be difficult to find shipbuilding ways upon which ships for Britain might be constructed, since the United States Navy was utilizing every existing known way.

## 'German' Belgians Get Reichstag Seats

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler is to increase the German Reichstag to include a representation of "Volksdeutsche" (German folk) from the Belgian districts of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet, the newspaper Local Anzeiger said yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting the Law Gazette, said for each 60,000 German nationals in this region—which became part of the Reich immediately after German troops occupied it in May of 1940—there would be one Reichstag representative.

The delegates it was said, will be chosen by Hitler himself in keeping with the Nazi leadership principle.

## Soviet Barter Pact Sought by Belgians

MOSCOW (AP)—A Belgian trade delegation arrived here Feb. 11 to negotiate a barter agreemnt with Soviet Russia. The mission, including five Belgians and three Germans, was welcomed by the Russian Trade Commissariat and the German Embassy. It is understood to seek food in exchange for industrial equipment.

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Government announced that the quota for domestic consumption of cotton for the six months beginning April 1 will be 20 per cent of the normal peacetime supply and the rayon quota will be 40 per cent. Demand for these commodities for war use was given as the reason for the reduction.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# Text of Willkie Statement on Lend-Lease Bill to Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The text of Wendell L. Willkie's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday in behalf of the British-aid bill follows:

I am appearing before your Committee today in response to the invitation of your Chairman and the suggestion of some of your members. I am glad to be here to make whatever contribution I can to the discussion of the important measure before you. I come not as an expert but as one tremendously interested, as each of you is, in the vital issues involved.

Owing to my absence from the country, I have not been able to follow all of the debates on the measure, but such as I have read seem to me to provide an inspiring example of democracy at work. This is an issue in which emotions are naturally aroused, and yet, with few exceptions, those who have participated in the discussions, both in Congress and throughout the country, have done so without acrimony and without personalities. The few lapses from that high standard have been condemned.

It is important in discussing such a measure as this, that we be absolutely honest with ourselves. We must not hide important facts and we must have the courage to draw the proper inferences from the facts. Democracy cannot live by dodging around corners. It must think straight and act courageously. Whatever I say today represents my personal efforts and my honest appraisal of the situation, both as to the facts and the inferences.

### Alternatives Before Us

American democracy has a fateful decision to make at this time. I feel that perhaps the American people have not yet fully grasped the extent of the crisis, or of their responsibility with regard to it. There has been too much loose talk about invasions, too little frank discussion of the real dangers—dangers with which we are faced and concerning which we are forced to decide.

In general, two great alternatives lie before us. I want to outline them briefly, because, no matter how much we may dread to choose, a choice between them cannot be avoided.

One alternative is the suggestion that America withdraw within herself. According to this view, we should build up our own defenses and not concern ourselves with anyone beyond our shores. It is said that if we create the strongest army, the strongest navy, and the strongest air force in the world, no aggressor will ever strike at us, and therefore we will be able to avoid war.

But I am of the opinion that this alternative will inevitably result in the destruction of our civil liberties, the loss of our freedom, and, eventually war.

For about a decade this country has maintained its standard of living by Federal deficit financing. If we now lock ourselves up within our own shores, the need for deficit financing will increase. In addition, the huge expenditures for defense will perhaps double our debt. The inevitable result of such a policy will be a decline in the American standard of living, the demoralization of our economic system, and a weakening of our democratic institutions.

At the same time, if we isolate ourselves, Britain may have great difficulty in surviving. No man can say, at this time, whether or not Britain can win this war without our assistance in supplies, ships, and armaments. But we do know that if she is defeated, the totalitarian powers will control most of the world. They will control not only Europe but probably also most of Africa. They may also control the Atlantic Ocean.

### Ring of Hostile Powers

Under those circumstances, Germany would probably make a drive—whether economic or military—on Latin America; and perhaps Japan would also make a drive southward toward the East Indies. Thus the United States and Canada would be ringed about by totalitarian powers, using totalitarian methods of trade, unfriendly to the United States, not reluctant to fight.

In my view, such a calamity would have two results. First, in order to compete with those powers, we ourselves would have to adopt totalitarian controls.

We would lose our liberty here at home. But secondly, I believe that the United States would eventually be drawn into war against one or more of those powers. They would so cramp and hinder us, and infringe upon us that we would be forced to fight. In that event we would be fighting, alone, a different battle in the same war that Britain is now fighting.

The trouble with the idea that we can withdraw within ourselves is that it is too simple. It has no regard for the way the world is actually built. Great nations cannot isolate themselves. With our modern communications and means of transport, including the airplane, they are woven into the rest of the world.

The other alternative that faces the American people today is more realistic. It recognizes the interdependence, not only of men, but of ideas and principles. According to this view, which I share, an attack against liberty in one part of the world is a threat against liberty in another part of the world. If liberty is destroyed in Britain, this constitutes a real and immediate threat to liberty in the United States.

### Democracies Will Revive

But we must not make the mistake of narrowing the entire discussion to the cause of Britain. Within the German lines there are half a dozen nations where liberty has been crushed. Our concern is broader than the welfare of any single nation; it is that the area of freedom be as large as possible. If Britain prevails, the enslaved democracies of Europe will revive.

It is only when there is a large international area of freedom that we can avoid totalitarian methods in trade. It is only in such an area that we can trade and compete with free peoples, who love peace as we do and who have a respect for law. We do not have to define precisely how large that area must be. But we know that it must exist in the future, if we are to exist in liberty.

This is what aid to Britain really means; not to work for Britain but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom.

The American people, and Congress, are already committed to the aid-to-Britain program. The opposition to the present bill, H. R. 1776, has not for the most part been based upon opposition to a policy of British aid. It has accepted that policy. And we are fortunate, I believe, in achieving such a high degree of national unity on this important issue.

Nevertheless, I feel an even higher degree of unity might be achieved in the light of the broader aspects I have touched upon. I have heard many cynical things said in this country of late. I have heard it said that all this talk about liberty is just British propaganda to get us involved in war. But I know that the American people stand for liberty, and they are neither afraid nor ashamed to stand for it.

### Effective Aid Necessary

The policy of full aid to Britain provides them with their best—and I believe their only—chance to defend liberty without themselves going into war. This brings me to a consideration of the particular bill that is before this Committee.

If we are going to adopt a policy of aid to Britain, it is above all necessary to make that aid effective. To render ineffective aid would be disastrous. Ineffective aid would give Hitler just as good a pretext against us as effective aid. But if our aid is ineffective Britain may go down.

The requirements of Britain are fairly obvious and generally known. They divide themselves into two categories—immediate requirements and long-term requirements.

The long-term requirements, such as airplanes, munitions, and ships are now very largely in course of construction in this country. We are building them as fast as we can. But it will be many, many months before our efforts begin to show significant results. Our aircraft program, for instance, will provide a little help in 1941 but it will not begin to give Britain supremacy in the air until 1942.

The hope is that with the fulfillment of those long-term requirements Britain will attain a complete supremacy over Germany. But Britain may not hold out long enough to make use of those future materials and weapons unless certain immediate requirements are fulfilled. And these immediate requirements have the most direct bearing on the present bill, H. R. 1776.

### Britain Must Have Ships

Britain's greatest hazard is not the bombing of her cities. I recently visited many of the northern industrial towns. The destruction that I saw was piteous and heart-rending, but it was not primarily a destruction of productive facilities. The damage to Britain's industries has so far been relatively small.

Britain's greatest hazard is, rather, the destruction of shipping. Britain now breathes chiefly through her northern ports. It is essential not only that these be kept open, but that they be kept supplied with enough shipping to meet the needs of the people and the heavy requirements of the military procurement program. Yet since May, 1940, Britain lost an average of nearly 60,000 tons of shipping per week—almost three times her present rate of construction.

Now there have been suggestions before this Committee to the effect that the way to aid Britain is simply to appropriate a certain number of billions of dollars and to turn these over to her credit, so that she may procure whatever she needs. A number of advantages have been urged for this method of procedure, and many of these arguments have great merit.

Nevertheless, I do not feel that the granting of credits can provide the effective immediate aid that I refer to. The problem is rather the immediate disposition of certain equipment. Much of this equipment cannot be purchased at any price, because the owner is the United States Government. It would also seem that under the domestic laws at present in force, the United States is unable to deliver such equipment to a belligerent without cumbersome and lengthy subterfuge.

For instance, take the case of destroyers. Recently we disposed of 50 of our "obsolescent" destroyers by trading them to Britain for bases in this hemisphere. Britain desperately needed those destroyers and a great majority of our people felt that she should have them. Yet there is a grave question in the minds of many lawyers concerning the interpretation of domestic law in that instance. Many feel that the spirit, if not the letter, of the law was violated.

### More Destroyers Needed

Britain needs still more destroyers. Merchant ships are making the crossing without nearly enough protection; in some cases 30 or 40 ships may be "protected" by only a couple of destroyers.

If we are to aid Britain effectively, we should provide her with from five to 10 destroyers a month. We should be able to do this directly and swiftly rather than through the rigamarole of dubious legalistic interpretations.

Incidentally, if we are to make more destroyers available to Britain we should recondition them in this country in our own yards. The 50 destroyers that we delivered to the British some months ago have proved extremely valuable. But owing to congestion and the shortage of mechanics, Britain found it difficult to recondition all of them at once.

At the same time, of course, we ourselves must press on with our destroyer program so as to replace as quickly as possible the destroyers that we lend or lease to Britain. I understand that in 1942 we should expect a steady flow of from 15 to 20 new destroyers per month.

Destroyers are one example of the kind of thing which Britain needs but which would be difficult or impossible to obtain through the mere granting of credit. Another example is the long-range bomber, and particularly the patrol bomber known as the PBY, and its various modifications and developments. These bombers can be of enormous assistance in patrolling the seas and supplementing the work of destroyers off the coast of Britain.

Recently we turned over to Britain some of these patrol bombers, together with some "flying fortresses." But to do so we had to resort to a ruse. The Government returned the bombers to the private manufacturers, who in turn resold them to Britain.

### Authority to Act

I am against trying to kid along on any such basis, in one of the most critical times that democracy has ever faced. I believe that instead of devising evasions of the law we should pass this new law superseding former legislation and giving the Government power to put these necessary weapons at the disposal of Britain.

In this regard there is one point of great importance. The decision as to whether these bombers or other weapons ought to be kept in this country, or whether they should be sent to protect the British life lines, is primarily a military decision for the experts of the Army and the Navy. It is important that this point be established in the bill.

The same principles that apply to destroyers and big bombers apply also to merchant shipping. Here of course the Maritime Commission has been able to deliver vessels to Britain by the simple expedient of holding auctions, which the Commission is entitled to do. If Britain is the highest bidder at these auctions, she receives the ships. But this is a cumbersome device and delay. It is important that we make the most effective disposition that we possibly can of all available tonnage, and for this purpose the present bill provides for the necessary powers.

There are various other items that Britain needs, but these three will serve as examples. The point is that if we authorize our Government to lend or lease material of which it is in possession, we will be able to act quickly enough with the right things to keep Britain afloat. If, on the other hand, we provide Britain with cash only, then our aid will be neither quick nor effective.

Such, in general, are my reasons for favoring the special powers provided for in H. R. 1776. The powers asked for are extraordinary to meet an extraordinary situation.

Now I am opposed to the undue concentration of power in the Chief Executive. Personally, I would have preferred to see Congress, whether through this bill or through others, instruct the President to lend or lease these things. I would much prefer to have the impetus come from Congress than from the Executive.

### Limit Upon Authority

I believe that Congress should retain all possible power. Congress, however, has not acted. Therefore, I am forced to conclude that the only way to render aid quickly enough is to pass this bill with modifications. All modifications should seek to limit any unnecessary authority granted in the bill.

I have gone the full limit of my conscience in supporting the foreign policy of the Administration because of my great desire for national unity. I have wanted to see America stand united before the world as the friend of all who fight for liberty; the dispiser of all aggressors and despoilers of the democratic way. It would be truly inspiring for us and liberty-loving people everywhere if this bill could be adopted with a nonpartisan and almost unanimous vote.

Many members of Congress who believe in the objectives of the measure are sincerely disturbed about its broad grant of powers. I urge the majority to examine with these men in the spirit of candor and co-operation every provision to see if the bill's true objective cannot be accomplished by the elimination of unnecessary authority.

You of the majority do not need their votes to pass this bill, but their approval and the approval of the millions of Americans whom they represent will give us the strength of a united people—a strength greater than that of armament, battleships, and airplanes.

Certain very wise amendments have been adopted by the House of Representatives—(1) Fixing a time limit on the powers granted; (2) authorizing Congress to terminate by joint resolution the powers granted. (Doubts are expressed about the constitutionality of this provision and frankly I have not had an opportunity to look into this phase of the question); (3) apportioning the amount usable under this bill from present appropriations.

In the brief time that I have had to study the bill I cannot give you, in specific language, any additional amendments, but I believe that an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to aid to England and the British Commonwealth of Nations, China, and Greece would be wise. These are the only countries presently subject to aggression. I believe Congress should retain the power to pass upon aid to any other countries which may be later subject to aggression.

There are also certain technical phrases in the bill which, in my judgment, should be studied for possible clarification.

### Would Eliminate Phrase

The phrase "and for other purposes" might be dropped from the title of the bill. Although this is a usual form of legal phraseology, many persons are alarmed by the unusual powers granted in the bill and this phrase, besides being unnecessary tends to increase that alarm. Its elimination cannot restrict the true objectives of the measure.

The word "facility" in section 2 (A) (2) could possibly, through a strained construction, be construed to cover all or any section of industry, including newspapers and the radio. The word obviously is not used for that purpose, but in order to eliminate fears on that score a definition which disposes of any such possibility should be adopted.

In section 3 (A) (1) the words "or otherwise procure" are susceptible of the same kind of strained interpretations. They might be taken to authorize a President to go beyond the needs and purposes of the act. Therefore, a definition of "procure" should go into section 3 (A) (1).

There should also be some limtation on the extent of the contracts the President can make which go beyond July 1, 1943. If possible a temporary limit of the amount intended to be authorized during the life of the bill, should be set down, although I appreciate the great difficulty in determining such amount and have no constructive suggestion to make for such determination.

Some provision should be made that, in addition to the 90-day reports, the President should frequently consult with the leaders of both parties and presiding officers of both branches of Congress.

It might be wise in the interests of convenience and confidence, to put all suggested amendments into one final section rather than to scatter them throughout the bill.

I deeply sympathize with the American people in the great decision they are called upon to make, and I sympathize with the members of Congress, upon whose shoulders falls the responsibility for decision. Their load is not made any lighter by the reflection that their decisions at this time will influence the course of history, perhaps for generations.

No man can guarantee to you that the policy of aid to Britain will not involve the United States in war. It is my solemn opinion, however, that, providing the aid is effective, it offers the best clear chance for us to keep out of war. Hitler will make war on us, or on our friends and allies in this hemisphere, when, as, and if he chooses. That is his record. But he is far less apt to be aggressive while Britain stands, than if she were to fall.

### Doubts Germany's Success

Neither is any man able to tell you whether or not Britain can win. Military and naval experts can help you weight the chances on one side or the other, but I don't believe any man knows, or can know. There are too many intangible factors.

For what it may be worth, my belief is that Germany cannot successfully invade Britain. Of course there is a material chance that she will be able to do so. But what I have described as effective and immediate aid, of the sort that would be made possible by this bill, will narrow that chance. If her northern ports can be kept open and the supply lines can be kept moving, I feel confident that Britain can survive the shock of the spring and summer campaigns. This is also the belief in high quarters in Britain.

And if Britain can stand through this summer, then at last the effects of our long-term assistance will begin to be felt. The tide will turn. Reinforced by our gigantic resources, Britain may be able to achieve that effectiveness which the democratic peoples have temporarily lost.

We must remember, in facing this issue, that it is not only the present that is at stake. Somewhere in this confusing world we must find—we must build—a future for ourselves. The prospect of a future surrounded by totalitarian powers; threatened by dictators whose real desire is for conquest; betrayed by nations whose word is not to be trusted; loaded with armaments and domestic debt, and faced with a declining standard of living—such a future is not a future for Americans as we have known them.

If we are to avoid such a calamity we must now have courage. We must bravely do the things that we know ought to be done. And we must lay the moral, intellectual, and spiritual foundations for the kind of world we want our children to inherit. That world cannot be a closed world. It must be an open world. It must be a world in which Americans will share with other nations the responsibilities—and the great prospect—of peace.


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# Willkie Tells U. S. Senators 'All-Out' Aid to Britain Does Not Mean War Entry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned Wendell Willkie closely yesterday, after he had read a statement urging enactment, with modifications, of the Lend-Lease bill. Some of the questions and answers follow:

**Chairman**—Senator Vandenberg, have you any questions?

**Vandenberg**—I desire to ask Mr. Willkie one question of interpretation so that I may be sure I fully understand him. Mr. Willkie, you say:

No man can guarantee to you that the policy of aid to Britain will not involve the United States in war. Of course that is so; we can have no guarantee of our salvation under any auspices. What I wish to know is whether you consider that when we embrace this new policy of aid to Britain we are embracing it all the way, regardless of consequences, to the end that we enter a war ourselves if necessary in order to keep Britain afloat.

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator Vandenberg, I can only give you my judgment. As I expressed in my original statement, the odds of America keeping out of war come from aiding Britain. I really do not think we have any chance of keeping out of war if we let Britain fall.

**Vandenberg**—I do not think you have quite followed my question. You have seen these intrepid people in Britain, for whom I share your tremendous respect, and I can think of nothing that would be more cruel than to mislead them in any aspect of our ultimate commitments. I am sure you would agree with that.

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator Vandenberg, I told every public official with whom I talked in Britain that I represented nobody by myself; that I had no authority to speak for any one except myself, and all I could do for them was interpret for them American public sentiment. I told them very frankly that I did not believe that American public sentiment would support any act which took them into the war.

**Vandenberg**—I was not suggesting that you were holding yourself out with any authority over there. I was merely making that statement as a preface to this renewal of my question, so that there can be no doubt as to what you were testifying to. In your view, is this all-out-aid-to-England policy which you are recommending a policy which, if necessary, if there is no other alternative, takes us into the war in order to keep England afloat?

### Congress Has Power on War

**Mr. Willkie**—In my judgment there is only one body in the United States that has the power to declare war, and if I were a member of Congress I never would vote in favor of a declaration of war until the American public sentiment was so overwhelmingly for it that I did not think consistently with my obligations to my constituents I could do otherwise.

**Vandenberg**—I think that is an excellent statement. I am still wondering whether this policy upon which we are—

**Willkie** — I think I answered your question.

**Vandenberg**—I am sorry; I do not think so.

**Willkie**—Very well.

**Vandenberg** — I want to know whether in your definition of this policy—and I am not being controversial about it; I am simply exploring—I want to know whether in the final analysis our entry is necessary to achieve this salvation which you envision. Do we go that far ultimately, in your opinion?

**Willkie**—I do not know how to answer your question because you would have to state to me the conditions under which we would go to war. If you are putting to me a question today whether I would, as a member of Congress, vote that we go to war, I would vote "no." I do not know how else to answer your question, because I cannot visualize what might be true three years from now.

**Vandenberg**—It must be my inability to make myself plain. I am merely trying to determine whether this all-out aid to England does finally include our entry into the war.

**Willkie**—Our declaration of war? I would say no.

**Senator Vandenberg**—Very well. That is all.

### Senator Barkley Has Question

**Senator Barkley**—I wish to ask one question. You suggested a moment ago, Mr. Willkie, a possible amendment for the consideration of the committee and the Senate, limiting this aid by the terms of the bill to England, Greece and China.

**Mr. Willkie** — The Commonwealth of British nations.

**Senator Barkley**—That is what I meant, the British Commonwealth. That suggestion has been made and some of us have given some thought to it. I would like to submit this situation to you, however, and get your view about it.

First, we all know the situation in Europe particularly, leaving out Asia for the moment, is so kaleidoscopic that it becomes almost a day-to-day proposition. Today we are not certain whether Germany is going to invade Bulgaria, and if it does, what Bulgaria's attitude will be; and whether a few days hence she will invade, through Bulgaria, Turkey.

We know that the Turkish situation is very closely linked up with that of Great Britain. What effect would the limtation of this bill to the three nations you speak of have upon the morale and the courage and hope of some of these other small nations which may be invaded in the immediate future?

**Mr. Willkie**—My judgment about that is that I have such a great desire to see this bill passed by almost unanimous vote, or as near as that can be obtained.

If this vote is overwhelmingly in favor of this bill, and for those who are presently subject to aggression, I cannot conceive but what Congress would act very promptly. I appreciate it reduces the flexibility slightly; but here is a measure which to my mind, when aid to Britain is so all-important, and I am so desirous of seeing unity on it, and I think I can say without boasting that I have gone as far as any man could in my position to bring that about—that even if it reduces the flexibility a little, to remove from minds disturbed the fear that this gives the President a power to roam over the world, I know what you say is true, it reduces the flexibility some, and still I would be for it simply for that reason.

**Senator Barkley**—You think that that if Congress were called upon to legislate specially in respect to Bulgaria or Turkey or any other nation—

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not want to pick the nation.

**Senator Barkley**—Or some nation so situated it could do it more speedily?

**Mr. Willkie**—Particularly if this bill passes by unanimous vote. That is only my judgment. That is all I can offer.

### War Issue Raised

**Senator Reynolds**—I have two questions, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Willkie, as the situation exists at this present hour you do not think there is any possibility of the United States becoming involved in this present war, do you, as the situation exists at this hour?

**Mr. Willkie**—You have a couple of madmen loose in the world; and I don't know whom they will strike. I don't think the passage of this bill—

**Senator Reynolds**—I did not ask you that. I say, Mr. Willkie, as the situation exists at this hour, is there any possibility of our becoming involved in the war?

**Mr. Willkie**—I would have to say yes, Senator, because I don't know where these fellows are going to strike. I have no faith in them. But I see nothing in the circumstances, aside from that of the total irresponsibility of the rulers of these dictatorial States, that we will become involved in war. All I can do is rationalize. I cannot see any reason why they would strike at this country and cause it to go into war mobilization and become more effective under the circumstances. They are cruel but they have shown themselves to be very smart.

### Willkie Labels It a Guess

**Senator Reynolds**—If the situation continues to exist as it is at this very hour, do you think that we are likely to become involved in this war?

**Mr. Willkie**—Well, my judgment is that if Britain collapses tomorrow we would be in a war in a month. And I appreciate that can be nothing more than a guess.

**Senator Reynolds** — One month after?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is just a guess. I do not pretend to say one month or sixty days; but very quickly. Let me put it that way.

**Senator Reynolds**—Do you actually think that if Great Britain were to fall tonight that we would within sixty days?

**Mr. Willkie**—When you say 60 days, I am not signing a promissory note, or anything of the kind. But I say if Britain collapses and Germany gets possession of the British Navy, I am in great doubt of our ability to keep out of war. I am not going to sit here and predict.

### War Seen Following Soon

**Senator Reynolds** — Therefore, you think if she did collapse tonight, they would thereupon attack us?

**Mr. Willkie**—I think within a relatively brief period we would be in a war with Germany. And I think that, because she would be the aggressor. That is just a guess.

**Senator Reynolds**—Just one other question. Do you think that the passage of this bill will take us further away from war or take us closer to war?

**Mr. Willkie**—Much further away from war.

**Senator Gillette**—Mr. Chairman, I have just two or three questions. Mr. Willkie, I note that you said in your formal statement that an attack against liberty in one part of the world is a threat against liberty in another part of the world. Then you added: "But we must not make the mistake of narrowing the entire discussion to the cause of Britain. Our concern is broader than the welfare of any single nation: it is that the area of freedom be as large as possible. If Britain prevails the enslaved democracies of Europe will revive."

**Senator Reynolds** — You believe that, do you?

**Mr. Willkie**—I do very sincerely.

**Senator Reynolds**—And on that statement would you predicate your belief that Finland would be restored?

**Mr. Willkie**—Well, I think that depends so much upon the part that America plays in this matter. If America gives effective aid to Britain America will dominate what happens afterward. If America gives ineffective aid to Britain then probably Finland will remain enslaved, as will Poland, Holland, Denmark and all of the other democracies.

**Senator Reynolds**—Laying aside the question of effective aid, your statement was that if Great Britain prevails the enslaved democracies of Europe will revive.

**Mr. Willkie**—I believe that.

**Senator Reynolds**—And Finland is one of them.

**Mr. Willkie**—I believe that. You are saying to me, aren't you, Senator, "suppose the United States does not do anything about it?"

**Senator Reynolds**—Well, no. I am just going on your statement that if Britain prevails the enslaved democracies of Europe will revive, and I am asking you if, in your opinion, if Great Britain prevails, Finland will be restored.

**Mr. Willkie**—I believe Britain's ability to prevail is substantially dependent—maybe not to survive, but to prevail—is dependent upon the effective aid that we give to her. And I think if we give to her that effective aid, then, gentlemen, such as you, Senator, will determine whether or not these enslaved democracies will survive. And I think that you will see that they will survive.

**Senator Reynolds**—Then, your statement made there is contingent upon another situation?

**Mr. Willkie**—I say if it prevails or if she prevails. Now, how is she going to prevail? I did not try to put into that one sentence the whole thing. I have said in my statement, and I think, Britain's prevailing depends upon effective aid from America.

**Senator Reynolds**—As to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, all enslaved nations whose liberties have been taken away from them by Russia, do you think if Britain prevails in this war that their liberties can now be restored?

**Mr. Willkie**—Britain may survive with our aid, but Britain can only prevail with our effective aid. And then what the United States says about those nations surviving—and I appreciate that I have no ability to speak for the United States—I can only put the question to you men, or to men like you who are in positions of authority. I believe American sentiment would require that they survive.

**Senator Reynolds** — Then, don't you think it fair to say that your statement needs to be supplemented?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes; I will supplement it. I will make it exactly correct. I do not believe England can prevail without effective aid from America. If America gives that effective aid, then America will have the power to determine whether the captured democracies of Europe survive. And, in my judgment, the American public sentiment will require that they survive. I will supplement my statement with that and you may see that it is written in.

**Senator Reynolds**—Now, I will go on to the matter of effective aid. Reading from Page 4 (A) of your statement, "If we are going to adopt the policy of aid to Brittain, it is, above all, necessary to make that aid effective. To render ineffective aid would be disastrous. Ineffective aid would give Hitler just as good a pretext against us as effective aid; but if our aid is ineffective, Britain may go down." Again you made Britain's survival contingent upon effective aid from America.

**Mr. Willkie**—Certainly, her prevailing.

**Senator Reynolds** — That being the case, you are willing to go to any length on the part of America, even to war, to give that effective aid?

### No-War Stand Repeated

**Mr. Willkie**—I have answered that question to Senator Vandenberg. I cannot imagine anything interfering with Britain's successfully prevailing in this war more than if we declared war and tried to send troops to Europe.

**Senator Gillette** — Leaving out the question of declaring war, what do you mean by "effective aid"?

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator Gillette, I have outlined three things. Effective immediate aid, in my judgment, consists in giving Britain immediately destroyers; second, giving her all the PBY's and bombers that we possibly can; and then gearing our own productive capacity to ultimately give to her as rapidly as we can, consistent with our own defense, all of the airplanes and other instruments necessary for her prevailing in this struggle.

**Senator Gillette**—I believe you stated that those were three things that Mr. Churchill had told you would be necessary.

**Mr. Willkie** — Let's put it the other way. I asked him, and he confirmed them. I did not say he said it. I asked him, and my conversations and checking indicated to me that that was correct; and I asked Mr. Churchill, and he told me it was true.

**Senator Gillette** — You were a candidate for President last Fall?

**Mr. Willkie**—I was.

### Views Are Unchanged

**Senator Gillette** — Have you changed your views?

**Mr. Willkie**—Not in the slightest. As a matter of fact, in April, prior to my nomination, I made a speech at Akron, Ohio, in which I called upon the Secretary of State of the United States to ask Britain what we could do to help her.

**Senator Gillette** — Perhaps in April, prior to your nomination, your speeches did not have the effect, Mr. Willkie.

**Mr. Willkie** — They brought about my nomination. I was not elected, but I got the nomination.

**Senator Gillette**—Well, Mr. Willkie, after you were nominated at the convention at which you were nominated, there was a platform adopted by the Republican convention, was there not?

**Mr. Willkie** — There was, I believe.

**Senator Gillette**—As a candidate you stood on that platform, did you not?

**Mr. Willkie**—Subject to the interpretations I made in the various addresses that I made.

**Senator Gillette**—Let me read to you from the platform that you ran on as a candidate.

"The Republican party is firmly opposed to involving this nation in foreign wars."

### Discusses "Effective Aid"

**Mr. Willkie**—So am I.

**Senator Gillette** — But you just said to render effective aid you would go even that distance.

**Mr. Willkie**—Did I?

**Senator Gillette** — I am asking you.

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not say that. I said just the reverse of that.

**Senator Gillette** — You are not willing to go that distance?

**Mr. Willkie** — I answered you and Senator Vandenberg exactly to that effect. My beliefs have been consistent ever since the war broke out in Europe. I would give all of the effective aid I could to Britain, and I think thereby we will keep out of war.

**Senator Gillette**—Let me read this to you: "In the meantime we shall support all necessary and proper defense measures proposed by the Administration in its belated effort to make up for lost time on national defense. We deplore explosive utterances by the President directly at other governments which serve to imperil our peace, and we condemn all Executive action or proceedings which might lead to war without the authorization of the Congress of the United States."

**Mr. Willkie**—I agree to that.

**Senator Gillette**—You still agree to that?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes. I always have.

**Senator Gillette**—"Our sympathies have been profoundly stirred by invasion of unoffending countries and by disaster to nations whose ideals most closely resemble our own."

You still agree to that, as we all do?

"We favor the extension to all peoples fighting for liberty, or whose liberty is threatened, of such aid as shall not be in violation of international law or inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense."

**Mr. Willkie**—That is the very reason, Senator, I am for this bill, with modifications, because I protested against the destroyers, not because I did not want to see Britain being given them, but I did not agree with the interpretation of the Attorney General, and I thought our giving them was in violation of law; and I am for this bill, with modifications, so it can be done legally.

**Senator Gillette**—But the law that you were talking about then prohibited the transfer of ships by the President of the United States. It prohibited the transfer or the going into war zones of merchant ships, did it not?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is the very reason I am for this law. That platform does not say that the Republican Party shall be bound to the laws that then existed; as the laws of our needs were passed.

**Senator Gillette**—You mean by that, whatever laws were enacted later?

### Position Stated by Mr. Willkie

**Mr. Willkie**—Of course.

**Senator Gillette**—You did not have reference to that particular situation?

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not like that language, but it would seem a clear interpretation to me was by law, and if this bill is passed it is law, and I would assume it is the obligation of everybody in the United States to abide by it.

**Senator Gillette**—You interpreted this platform?

**Mr. Willkie** — I made several speeches on the question of foreign affairs, if that is what you are speaking of.

**Senator Gillette**—Do you recall whether in any of those speeches you advocated a change in law that would authorize us to send warships or merchant ships abroad?

**Mr. Willkie**—No, I do not believe I did, although I did advocate all-out aid to Britain. As I said to this committee, I would have preferred if Congress had passed an act saying to the President, "You have got to give these things." I would much prefer that, because I have such a belief in the Congressional method that I would rather have seen it done that way than by executive order; but I think the time has arrived when there must be action.

**Senator Gillette**—Now, Mr. Willkie, the day before yesterday Prime Minister Churchill made an address—a radio address. Have you read the address?

**Mr. Willkie**—I heard it over the radio.

### Churchill's Words There to Read

**Senator Gillette**—You heard it over the radio. Do you recall the statement that it was necessary for England to have immediate material aid, including shipping, and that it was necessary to have this material brought there to them; that all the expanded facilities of the British shipyards would not furnish them with that shipping and that aid without outside aid? Do you remember that?

**Mr. Willkie**—No, Senator; I do not remember the exact language of Mr. Churchill's speech, and I would not want to attempt to pass on it without having it before me. I heard it over the radio, and, of course, I met Mr. Churchill on three occasions and had long conversations with him; but I can't interpret his language. It is his expression of his views, and if he has a reputation for any one thing, that is the ability to express himself.

**Senator Gillette**—I am sure of that, and I have tried not to misquote him.

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not say that you are.

**Senator Gillette**—The effect of it was, as I have said, that they needed shipping, that with their expanded shipyard resources and facilities they would not enable them to supply themselves with the shipping needed before 1942.

**Mr. Willkie**—If you say he said that, I won't doubt it at all.

**Senator Gillette**—To render effective aid in the way of merchant vessels, if we pass this bill, it will be necessary for us or essential for us to send merchant shipping?

**Mr. Willkie**—Oh, I see what you are getting at, the question of convoys.

**Senator Gillette**—Oh, no, not yet. I will be there in a minute. I am talking about sending our merchant ships into war zones. It would be necessary to do that in order to get this material to them, would it not, to be effective?

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not believe so, myself.

**Senator Gillette**—How would you suggest that we get it to them?

**Mr. Willkie**—I think they would send their cruisers here and get the goods out and get them over there.

**Senator Gillette**—Mr. Churchill says they have not the shipping available.

**Mr. Willkie**—I still take my position. I can't speak for Mr. Churchill. That would be highly presumptuous.

**Senator Gillette**—You are speaking for Mr. Willkie?

**Senator Clark**—Now, Mr. Willkie, I believe you said a moment ago that you appear here as a private citizen?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right.

**Senator Clark**—You made it perfectly clear to the public officials that you talked to that under our form of government previous candidates for President occupy no position—

**Mr. Willkie**—I made it very clear to them, and when I got over there I had lunch with Mr. Churchill, and I said to him:

"Now, Mr. Churchill, I want you to understand my position exactly. I am here representing Wendell Willkie. I have no authority, no position. You have a system of constitutional government over here under which the leader of the minority has a definite government position. I occupy no such position. I represent nobody, and I could only express to you my own personal views plus my notion of what American public sentiment is."

### "Expressed Desire" Absent

**Senator Clark**—Suppose the British counter-blockade on the part of the Axis powers through submarines and aerial bombardment should become effective. Would you be in favor of convoying ships?

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, you would have to present to me the situation at this time. My judgment is, if it is worth anything to you, that if we begin to furnish Britain plenty of bottoms the situation that you asked me to make a hypothetical answer on will never exist.

**Senator Clark**—Suppose that the blockade should become effective and that we should not be able to furnish them sufficient merchant vessels without sending our Navy. Would you be in favor of doing that?

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, you will have to ask me that question at that time.

**Senator Clark**—You do not wish to answer?

**Mr. Willkie**—It is not a question that I can answer.

**Senator Clark**—You are in favor of turning over long-range bombers. If your other statement is correct that if Great Britain failed in this war we would be at war with Germany within thirty or sixty days—

**Mr. Willkie**—Quickly.

**Senator Clark**—I am not pinning you down to an exact number of days. If that situation developed and we had turned over such long-range bombers as we have, which are vital to our own defense, we would be in an unfortunate situation?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, and we would be in an extremely unfortunate situation if we should let Britain fail.

**Senator Clark**—We would be in a much better position if we were attacked by Germany.

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not agree with you. That is where you and I disagree.

**Senator Clark**—If, in spite of our aid to Great Britain, Britain were to fall, we would certainly be in a very much worse position not to have any long-range bombers, or to have diminished our Navy, than we would be otherwise, would we not?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes; but if we failed to send bombers to England, and as a result England should collapse, we would be in a much worse position.

**Senator Clark**—You simply make the assumption that if we do what you think we ought to do, Great Britain will be successful?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is my judgment.

**Senator Clark** — Suppose you happened to be wrong about that? If we should denude our defenses by sending implements of war to Great Britain, and Great Britain should fall in spite of our assistance, having denuded our own defenses, we would be in a very much more unfortunate situation?

**Mr. Willkie**—I am still doubtful if that is true. If by sending bombers we were to help weaken Germany, we might still be in a stronger position than if we kept bombers.

### Hazards of War Weighed

**Senator Clark**—Suppose the Germans got our bombers and used them against us?

**Mr. Willkie**—If all the hazards of war go against us, we will get whipped.

**Senator Clark**—You are staking everything on your belief that Great Britain will win with our assistance?

**Mr. Willkie**—No.

**Senator Clark**—You are gambling everything on that one card?

**Mr. Willkie**—No. If we keep Germany busy for the next six months or year, and Britain should go down, we would be in much better shape than if we had a few destroyers and let Britain go down.

**Senator Clark**—Is that true if in the meantime we had been transferring to Great Britain 90 to 95 per cent of our airplane production?

**Mr. Willkie**—I still believe that.

**Senator Clark**—The bill as introduced in the Senate is without limitation as to time, space or substance.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, but I think it should have a limitation to time.

**Senator Clark**—Are you in favor of any ceiling being put on the amount to be expended under this bill?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, as I suggested in one of my amendments. I think within rather appropriate limits Congress should hold the purse strings. I said very frankly that I could not offer you much in the way of a figure on that question. I agree with you on that.

### Shipping Is Challenged

**Senator Clark**—It was testified the other day by apparently competent witnesses that Great Britain has some 10 per cent more shipping now than she had at the beginning of the war. Did you learn anything about that?

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not believe that is correct.

**Senator Clark** — What are the facts?

**Mr. Willkie**—I would not pretend to give you exact facts, but you must understand that that does not state the situation. Do not take these figures as exact. They are approximately correct. Britain has about 15,000,000 tons of shipping facilities, but that was about what she needed in normal times.

A great deal of that has been diverted to bringing in war material, and so forth. So that the requirements for ordinary shipping have to be met with a much reduced shipping by reason of the amount diverted for other purposes. I think I am correct in my figure, subject to check, of course, that the destruction has been about 60,000 tons a week, and that they are able to build about 20,000 tons. I think those figures are correct.

**Senator Clark** — They also acquired a large amount of shipping from other powers, did they not, such as Denmark, Sweden, and Germany?

### Diversion of Tonnage

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, I think they got all they could find.

**Senator Clark**—Did you have any discussion over there as to whether, if the British obtained loans or gifts from the United States, they would buy the products of the American farmer? Or will they continue to buy from Argentina and other countries in the Southern Hemisphere?

**Mr. Willkie**—I would not even ask anybody a question like that.

**Senator Clark**—Do you still hold, as you did in the campaign, that aid to Britain should be short of war?

**Mr. Willkie**—My views are as I have expressed them here.

**Senator Clark**—I am asking a specific question.

**Mr. Willkie**—I have tried to make very clear that my position is exactly the same as it was long before the convention, all during the campaign, and ever since the election.

**Senator Clark**—You did use the phrase "short of war" in the campaign, did you not?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Clark**—Do you still adhere to that view?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Clark**—Where do you draw the line "short of war"?

**Mr. Willkie**—I have tried to make it clear to you that I think effective aid to Britain is almost sure to be short of war.

**Senator Clark**—Would you consider that convoying our ships would be short of war?

**Mr. Willkie**—I have said to you that in my judgment, and I expressed it to British officials, convoying ships might produce an incident which might be provocative of war if an attack should be made on them. I expressed my opinion very frankly to the British officials, that I did not think the American public sentiment would permit that action.

**Senator Clark**—Do you consider the opening of our ports to the British war vessels to be short of war?

**Mr. Willkie**—Of course when you say "short of war" it is like any other term. One can only express his judgment as to those things.

**Senator Clark**—That is what I am trying to get you to do. Both you and the President, and many others, in the late campaign, used the term "short of war," but I have not heard much about it lately.

**Mr. Willkie**—You have certainly heard everything I said here, Senator.

**Senator Clark**—Only in the last few minutes, since I mentioned the term "short of war."

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not just use the same phrases every day. I try to get new ones.

**Senator Clark**—I hope you succeed in that. What do you propose to substitute for the phrase "short of war"?

**Mr. Willkie**—I said to you here just simply effective aid to Britain keeps America out of war.

**Senator Clark**—Did you learn over there whether or not Great Britain itself has ever conferred such sweeping power on Prime Minister Churchill?

**Mr. Willkie**—No; I would not determine American policy by what somebody else did.

### No Word on Dominions

**Senator Clark**—Have you any information as to whether Canada or Australia or New Zealand or any other British Dominion has gone to such an extent?

**Mr. Willkie**—It would not have any effect on my judgment if I had.

**Senator Clark**—This bill provides, does it not, that the President can buy any amount of supplies anywhere in the world and transfer them to any country he may designate?

**Mr. Willkie** — Senator, I have suggested the amendments which I think ought to be made to the bill. You know what the provisions of the bill are. There is no help I can give you in interpreting any of the provisions of the bill. You, I understand, are the most distinguished lawyer at the St. Louis bar, and for me to attempt to interpret for you—

**Senator Clark**—I did not say anything of the kind.

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not say you did. I did.

**Senator Clark**—You are an extraordinary skillful lawyer, and I ask you whether this bill does not provide that the President can buy any supplies anywhere and transfer them to any nation he may designate.

**Mr. Willkie**—After the amendments I have suggested have been adopted, that would not be true.

**Senator Clark**—Just in what way would you limit that authority?

**Mr. Willkie**—If you want me to go back over the amendments—in the first place, I specifically said I would limit it to the British commonwealth of nations, China and Greece.

**Senator Clark** — You would not prohibit the power of the President to purchase outside of the United States anywhere he chose?

**Mr. Willkie**—With the provisions in the bill, and with the amendments I would suggest, I would vote for the bill if I were in your position.

**Senator Clark**—Mr. President—

[Laughter and applause.]

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, you merely speak of what should have been.

[Laughter.]

**Senator Clark**—No, I am really giving you consolation in view of what happened last November. In speaking of the President last November, you said, "But I cannot follow the President in his conduct of foreign affairs in this critical time. There have been occasions when many of us have wondered if he is deliberately inciting us to war." Is that still your opinion?

### Speech Remembered

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, if you are going back to campaign speeches, you know you made one in which you said I would get us into war and the President would not.

**Senator Clark**—No, I did not say that.

**Mr. Willkie**—You did not say he would not?

**Senator Clark**—I said I thought you were more likely to than the President, and I still think so.

**Mr. Willkie**—You said he would not.

**Senator Clark** — I think your statement today completely demonstrates that.

**Mr. Willkie**—You said he would not get us into war.

**Senator Clark**—No, I made no such promise for the President.

**Mr. Willkie**—As to the statement about the President, in the course of the campaign I made a great many statements about him. He was my opponent, you know.

**Senator Clark**—You would not have said anything about your opponent you did not think was true, would you?

### Expand a Bit

**Mr. Willkie**—Oh, no, but occasionally in moments of oratory in campaigns we all expand a little bit.

**Senator Clark**—You said that you believed it to be the first duty of a President to maintain peace.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Clark** — And that Mr. Roosevelt was not doing that. You said, "He has dabbled in inflammatory statement."

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right, and that is what I do not believe in.

**Senator Clark** — You said, "but this does not mean that at a critical period in history our President should cause bitterness and confusion for the sake of a little political oratory."

### Raking Over Coals

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right, I hesitate to go into this, because I do not want to rake over old coals. I was much opposed to some of the statements the President made and I though they were reckless and inflammatory. I hesitate to say that now. What good does it do?

**Senator Clark** — You said, "the President's attacks on foreign powers have been useless and dangerous."

**Mr. Willkie**—Sure; those are the words.

**Senator Clark**—You continued—

**Mr. Willkie** — Mr. Chairman, I would rather, not that I have any hesitancy, but I did not pull my punches in the campaign.

**Senator Clark**—If the witness does not care to answer—

**Mr. Willkie**—I do not want the inference that I am afraid.

**The Chairman**—Mr. Willkie has indicated that he did not care to go over it.

**Senator Clark**—I suggest that when Mr. Willkie comes here and presents himself as a witness—

**Mr. Willkie**—Go ahead. I just want to register that I disagreed much with some of the statements made by the President. I said so. I still believe it. The only object in the world in not discussing it fully is that I do not see what purpose it accomplishes.

**Senator Clark**—I wish to find out your views now, as to whether they are the same.

**Mr. Willkie**—If you ask me my views affirmatively, I will answer any of your questions.

**Senator Clark**—You said, "he has courted a war for which the country is helplessly unprepared."

**Mr. Willkie** — That is right. I think his inflammatory statements were bad, but still I register my protest about dragging these things over.

**Senator Clark** — Have you changed your views about that since?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes. I think the President has been more temperate in his statements the last several months. I hesitate to say that, too, because I see no objective when I am working for national unity in bringing up personal questions.

**Senator Clark**—You continued, "he has secretly meddled in the affairs of Europe and he has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give."

**Mr. Willkie**—There was a current report at the time that he had made certain promises to France about what we were going to do. Again I protest. I struggled as hard as I could to beat Franklin Roosevelt and I tried to keep from pulling any of my punches. He was elected President. He is my President now. I expect to disagree with him whenever I please. (Applause).

### Sees No Value in Acrimonies

**The Chairman**—The Chair has asked that the audience not demonstarte. A repetition of the demonstration will cause the Chair to clear the room immediately.

**Senator Clark**—Mr. Willkie, you further said—

**The Chairman**—Senator Clark, let me say this to the witness. Mr. Willkie, if you are not disposed to go into matters about which Senator Clark has been questioning you, it is your right to decline to do so.

**Mr. Willkie**—If it is understood by the committee that it is not because I have any dread or fear of engaging in the discussion with Senator Clark, or possibly that I was withdrawing those previous statements a hundred per cent. It is simply because I do not see any value can be accomplished by pursuing those acrimonies which were settled, contrary to my judgment, by the American electorate last November.

**Senator Clark**—Mr. Chairman, does the chair rule that I may not pursue this line?

**The Chairman**—No, the chair did not so rule, but the chair said to Mr. Willkie, a witness, as is perfectly obvious, that if he wished to decline to answer the questions, he might do so.

**Senator Clark**—I have repeatedly said that the witness could decline to answer any question he wanted not to answer. I wish to ask him one more question. Did you not say, "But while he has thus been quick to tell other nations what they ought to do, Mr. Roosevelt has been slow to take the American people into his confidence. He has hesitated to report facts, to explain situations, or to define realistic objectives." Mr. Willkie, has the President taken you into his confidence now?

### Saw President

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator Clark, I did think, and I still think, that the President could have conducted foreign affairs with more candor to the American people. That was a dispute and a discussion which occurred in the campaign. If I thought the same thing tomorrow, I would say it again. You are askink me whether the President has taken me into his confidence. I talked to the President about fifteen or twenty minutes, largely about generalities, the only time I have talked to him in four years.

**Senator Clark**—I was not in any manner criticizing your right to do anything you pleased in the campaign—

**Mr. Willkie**—Any time.

**Senator Clark**—Or any other time. I was merely asking you what has occurred since your bit of criticism of this foreign policy to change your view about it.

**Mr. Willkie**—Let us see what that criticism was. I thought some of the President's remarks with ref-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*

## Willkie Pertinent Points:

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Feb. 12

Pertinent phrases from Wendell L. Willkie's testimony yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

If we isolate ourselves, Britain may have great difficulty in surviving. . . . If she is defeated the totalitarian powers will control most of the world.

Great nations cannot isolate themselves. . . . An attack against liberty in one part of the world is a threat against liberty in another part of the world.

If liberty is destroyed in Britain, this constitutes a real and immediate threat to liberty in the United States.

If Britain prevails, the enslaved democracies of Europe will revive.

This is what aid to Britain really means: not to work for Britain but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom.

Britain's greatest hazard is, rather, the destruction of shipping. . . . Britain still needs more destroyers. . . . We should provide her with from five to ten destroyers a month.

If we authorize our Government to lend or lease material of which it is in possession we will be able to act quickly enough . . . to keep Britain afloat. If . . . we provide Britain with cash only, then our aid will be neither quick nor effective.

I am forced to conclude that the only way to render aid quickly enough is to pass this bill (lend-lease) with modifications.

I believe that an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to aid to England and the British Commonwealth of Nations, China, and Greece, would be wise.

No man can guarantee to you that the policy of aid to Britain will not involve the United States in war.

My belief is that Germany cannot successfully invade Britain. . . . This is also the belief in high quarters in Britain.

# G. O. P. Leader Sees Eventually Victorious Britain Because It Is Land of Free Men

(Continued from Page 8)

erence to foreign questions were rather reckless. There was a strong report, which I believed at the time, that the President had promised France certain help which we were not able to give. I believed that he had not taken the American people enough into his confidence.

The Administration argued to the contrary, and the jury voted against me on that subject, because they did not elect me. Then you follow up and say am I in the President's confidence now. Not at all, except from his public declarations.

**Senator Clark**—You also said in the campaign that Mr. Roosevelt, the President, had telephoned Hitler and Mussolini.

**Glad Question Raised**

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, I am glad you raised that question, because I did not say that. What happened was this, and I am very glad for an opportunity to explain just what happened.

I made a talk, I believe at Joliet or Peoria, Ill., which was an extemporaneous talk, and we had a system on the train of running that through somebody to straighten out the sentences, and so forth, for distribution. I used the word "communicated." He thought the word was "telephoned."

I corrected it as soon as it was brought to my attention, frankly said I was mistaken about it. I have made a lot of mistakes. All I try to do is, when I make a mistake, as soon as I discover it, to correct it, which I did that time in two hours. There are a good many men here who were on my train, and you can ask them whether that is correct or not.

**Senator Clark**—I am not questioning your statement.

**Mr. Willkie**—I corrected it just as soon as it was brought to my attention; issued a public statement, said I misspoke myself if I used that word. And the reason I said that was because I did not want to put the blame on somebody on the train whom I had authorized to act for me.

**Senator Clark**—You said a little while ago that you spoke of the possibility of public opinion in certain contingencies pushing the President and Congress into war. Do you feel any responsibility toward moulding public opinion?

**Mr. Willkie**—I try to express my views. I suppose that is part of the objective of this meeting, to express your views.

**Senator Clark**—If it should appear that Great Britain was up against it and was going to be defeated, would you feel any responsibility in moulding public sentiment?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is such a general question, as to whether on a particular thing at a particular time I would write an article or make a talk. You do not want to ask me that question.

**Senator Clark**—If you do not want to answer it, I cannot force you to do so.

**Mr. Willkie**—It would look as though I were afraid to answer.

**Senator Clark**—You can answer or not.

**Mr. Willkie**—Let us forget it.

**Tribute to Glass**

**The Chairman**—Senator Glass, have you any questions?

**Senator Glass**—I should like to ask Mr. Willkie one question. Do you still believe in the provision of the Virginia Bill of Rights which provides against cruel and unusual punishment?

**Mr. Willkie**—I do, sir. I believe in everything in the Bill of Rights, and most things that Senator Glass is for, who almost symbolizes to me the Virginia Bill of Rights.

**The Chairman**—Senator Byrnes, have you any questions?

**Senator Byrnes**—Mr. Willkie, from your conversations with the British officials and the people, did you get the impression, that they feared an invasion this Spring?

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, I can only give you my reflections. The British people sit with a daily apprehension that there will be an attempt to invade them.

**Senator Byrnes**—Would you care to make a statement as to whether or not in your opinion speedy action upon this bill would give encouragement to them in their efforts to repel that invasion?

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, if you ask me merely as to opinion—and I say I am not an expert—I think not alone will it do that, but I think it will give great discouragement to the Nazis, as well as giving encouragement to the British.

**Senator Byrnes**—That is all I desire to ask.

**The Chairman**—Senator Connally?

**Senator Connally**—I wish to ask Mr. Willkie one question. A good deal of stress has been placed by some Senators in questioning you as to effective and no-effective help.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir.

**Senator Connally**—As I understand your testimony, it is that most of it is predicated upon our giving Great Britain effective help.

**Effective Aid**

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right. I think we should do one or two things, give them no aid or give them effective aid.

**Senator Connally** — Exactly. There is no advantage in giving somebody just enough aid to have them licked, is there?

**Mr. Willkie**—Disadvantage. I think.

**Senator Connally**—So what you mean is that we should aid them, and aid them promptly, and we should aid them enough to help them do the job?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right.

**Senator Connally**—There is no sense in having an army just big enough to get licked?

**Mr. Willkie**—Not at all.

**Senator Connally**—Or a navy just big enough to get licked?

**Mr. Willkie**—No; and I honestly believe that if we give them that effective aid they will prevail. That is only a non-expert opinion.

**Senator Connally**—Your testimony is that if we give them effective aid—that is, enough to enable them to do the job, then the threat of war on the United States will be removed?

**Mr. Willkie**—I think that is the only way we can keep out of war.

**Senator Connally**—Exactly. Senator Gillette asked you about the revival of these democracies which have been conquered, subjugated and enslaved by the Nazis, and whether or not Britain's success would cause them to be revived. Let me ask you this question: If Britain prevails, they would have a better chance to revive, would they not, than if she failed?

**Mr. Willkie**—No chance at all if she failed, substantial chance if she survives; and if America gives her effective aid Britain will aid them to survive.

**Senator Connally**—In other words, if we give effective aid to Britain and she prevails, the peace naturally would be under the control of the United States and Great Britain?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right, with us the dominant person if we want to be.

**Senator Connally**—In the process they might have some chance to revive?

**Mr. Willkie**—The only chance.

**Senator Connally**—But with the downfall of Britain they would have no chance of reviving?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right.

**Senator Connally**—The funerals would be over?

**Mr. Willkie**—Poland is gone; the Netherlands is gone; Norway is gone; Belgium is gone; France is gone; yet if Britain pervails I think they will all revive.

**Statement Draws Praise**

**Senator Connally**—May I say, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Willkie, that I think Mr. Willkie has made a very fine American statement before this committee. I personally am very much obliged to him for coming here.

**The Chairman**—Senator Reynolds desires to ask one more question.

**Senator Reynolds**—Just one question, Mr. Willkie. Having observed personally what is taking place in the British Isles and having talked with high officials in authority and having been provided with the information there, do you believe that the British Empire, with its population of 500,000,000 people, together with all of the aid that we can give under this bill, when passed, will bring about victory for Great Britain and defeat for Germany?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, if I understand what you mean. I think if we give effective aid to Britain that Britain will prevail. That is a matter of judgment. It is not worth any more than judgment or rationalization.

**Safety Stressed**

**Senator Reynolds**—In pursuance of that one question, being interested, as I am, primarily and only in the safety and the preservation of the United States of America—

**Mr. Willkie**—As we all are.

**Senator Reynolds**—As we all are. The one question in my mind that has worried me, and the only question, as a matter of fact, has been whether this bill would advance us toward war or take us away from war. And you, having answered a moment ago to the effect that you believed that this bill would take us further away from war instead of nearer war, therefore I ask, Mr. Willkie, do you believe or is it your personal opinion that if we pass this bill that it will keep us out of war?

**Mr. Willkie**—Well, I can only say to you that in my judgment that is true.

**Senator Reynolds**—That is all.

**Mr. Willkie**—You see, we have committed ourselves to aid to Britain already. If aid to Britain is what is going to get us into war, we are already in—except we are not giving effective aid.

**The Chairman**—Senator Johnson desires to ask a question.

**Senator Johnson**—How long were you in England?

**Mr. Willkie**—Just a very brief time.

**Senator Johnson**—How long?

**Mr. Willkie**—Oh, a couple of weeks.

**Senator Johnson**—You were accompanied over on your trip by certain gentlemen, were you not?

**Mr. Willkie**—Two personal friends.

**Senator Johnson**—And their names?

**Mr. Willkie**—John Cole and Landon K. Thorne.

**Senator Johnson**—How long would it take us to give effective aid to England?

**Question of Shipping**

**Mr. Willkie**—Well, Senator, the military and naval experts said—and it all turns, I think, on this question of immediate effective aid, and largely around this question of shipping, bombers, and so on, if you have them available. And without claiming to be an expert on it in any way, I understand that there are a great many bottoms that we could provide fairly immediately. You can determine that much better than I can, of course.

**Senator Johnson** — My understanding is that 90 per cent of the bombers that we have manufactured here have gone to England already.

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, I do not see what use, aside from practice, we have immediately for them. Let's assume that we want to give effective aid.

**Senator Johnson**—That is what I am examining you about.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Johnson**—The effective aid you said was as to the bombers?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Johnson**—Well, we will omit that, because you probably are not familiar with the number of bombers that we have given already.

**Mr. Willkie**—Not specifically, but I am generally. Take bombers, for instance; you have them in the United States today. Except for training, there is no use for them. If you start with the assumption that I do, that you give effective aid, I should give them to them to the very limit, short of those we need for training.

**Senator Johnson** — How long would it take effective aid to be given by us?

**Aid at Once Outlined**

**Mr. Willkie**—I think in two respects we can begin to give effective aid at once.

**Senator Johnson**—That is in respect of what?

**Mr. Willkie** — Destroyers and bombers, and I believe—although if you say it is not true I will not dispute you, of course—about the bombers. My impression is that there are some bombers available. If you say I am absolutely wrong about that I will accept your word.

**Senator Johnson**—No; I will not say so, because, by singular coincidence, all of our information regarding the bombers and other things that are given to England is a little confused. Now, what next did you say besides bombers?

**Mr. Willkie**—Destroyers.

**Senator Johnson**—We are manufacturing destroyers at the rate of about five to 15 a month, did you say?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is my information. But you can get the information.

**Senator Johnson** — It is not greater than that, is it?

**Mr. Willkie** — Fifteen to 20, I thought. I believe that is correct. You gentlemen have the ability to get that information. I can only get such information as I am able to get. I may be wrong about that; but you can check that.

**Senator Johnson**—You say here in your statement—

**Mr. Willkie**—I say I would send them five or 10. But don't I also say 15 or 20? Whatever the figure was, I put it down.

**Senator Johnson**—You say you understand in 1942 we are expecting 15 to 20 new destroyers per month?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Johnson**—That is 1942?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes.

**Senator Johnson**—Now, immediate relief in what other respect?

**Destroyers Badly Needed**

**Mr. Willkie**—I would give them some destroyers. Now, I understand that they are available and they are being manufactured presently. They are available considerable bottoms, ships, and so forth.

**Senator Johnson**—They have been buying ships.

**Mr. Willkie**—I understand, but they have been doing it through this indirect process, Senator.

**Senator Johnson**—How long will it take us to get those ships to them?

**Mr. Willkie**—You can correct me on this if I am incorrect, but I believe there is excess shipping available now; plus the fact, I believe, that we have got it geared up so that we are completing certain forms of ships within six months. Your ability to determine that is greater than mine, but I believe that is accurate.

**Senator Johnson**—No; my ability to determine it is nil.

**Mr. Willkie**—You are a member of the United States Senate and you can ask the Federal Government for any information, and I can't.

**Senator Johnson**—Well, if I do I cannot get replies.

**Mr. Willkie**—I can only give you the information I have.

**Senator Johnson**—It would take six months or so for those ships?

**Mr. Willkie**—I believe we have some available immediately. There are some shipping bottoms available immediately. They are being turned out right along. As I said ain can survive if it has an assault, in my opening statement, if Britain then the problem of immediate effective aid consists of getting bottoms available to them. My information is that there are bottoms available now.

**Senator Johnson**—The reason why I ask these questions is that you speak of the immediate need for the passage of this bill.

**Some Bombers Available**

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir.

**Senator Johnson**—I think I can assure you that there is no immediate aid that we could give to Great Britain.

**Mr. Willkie**—I respectfully, and with deference to the fact that you may have information that I do not have, cannot agree with you on that. I think there are bottoms available. The information I got is that there are some bombers available and I think there are some destroyers available.

**Senator Johnson**—Well, let it go at that, and I shall accept your view of it until I can furnish you with that.

**Mr. Willkie**—It is all based on information, of course.

**Senator Johnson** — Information received?

**Mr. Willkie**—Information please, Senator.

**Senator Johnson**—I am getting at, if I can, what is the earliest date on which we could furnish the immediate requirements.

**Mr. Willkie**—I think immediately.

Wide World

**Crowd in Senate Caucus Room**

One of the largest crowds that ever flocked to the Capitol in Washington heard the defeated Republican candidate for President urge passage of the aid-to-Britain measure during a hearing Feb. 11 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**Senator Johnson**—Immediately?

**Mr. Willkie**—I think we could begin immediately, and I think we could build up very rapidly.

**Senator Johnson**—Oh, yes, you can build up rapidly.

**Mr. Willkie**—Immediately, the sum of each of these things available. I base that on all the information I have, and it is all the information I do have, so I can't go beyond that.

**Johnson Sees Pressure**

**Senator Johnson**—It would take some time even to ship over some of the things.

**Mr. Willkie**—You can get a bomber over there in a couple of days. I came back in three days.

**Senator Johnson**—You came in a bomber?

**Mr. Willkie**—No, but I came back in an airplane. They fly only half as fast as a bomber and they fly direct.

**Senator Johnson**—Now, I asked you that solely because I wanted to bring out the question of the immediate necessity for the passage of this bill. There is nobody who wants to delay and nobody that I know of who will delay.

**Mr. Willkie**—Of course not.

**Senator Johnson**—But there is a disposition to shove it on us and pass it immediately.

**Mr. Willkie** — Well, Senator, nobody in America believes stronger than I do that there should be the right of debate to determine a question and that that should be preserved in America, and I am not here as a witness urging what speed should be taken by the United States Senate.

**Senator Johnson**—I understood you to urge speed on several different occasions.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes. Speed within the limits of adequate debate in the United States Senate. I know you would be the last to use obstructive tactics. I am not saying to you that this bill should not be debated. It would be highly presumptuous to say such a thing.

**Senator Johnson**—You think that?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes. I think every measure should be debated. I think that is what we have a United States Senate for and why we have men like you to debate it.

**Received a Cablegram**

**Senator Johnson**—There was a newspaper article that Secretary Hull sent you? You had a telegram to appear before this committee and it was on an occasion when you were with Winston Churchill?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is not correct, Senator. What happened was that Mr. Hershall Johnson of the American Embassy brought to me a cablegram which said, in effect, this: That Senator George, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had asked whether or not I could appear before this committee; that you wanted to close your hearings by the tenth and put the question to me, was I willing to testify and could I appear here by the tenth?

That was through Secretary Hull, through the American Embassy, with a request through Senator George.

Isn't that correct, Senator George? That is my recollection of the details.

**The Chairman**—Yes, that is entirely correct.

**Senator Johnson**—There is no reflection upon anybody.

**Mr. Willkie**—No, I just wanted to give you the facts.

**Senator Johnson**—I thought it might be pertinent to something you testified to before as to your coming over here.

**Mr. Willkie** — No, sir. I was down to Dover the day that came, and somebody called me and told me there was a cable, and the phone connection was not very good, and I got it that night when I returned from Dover.

**Senator Johnson**—You made a statement with reference to the cracked dear old isolationists.

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not mean to crack anybody.

**Refers to Isolationism**

**Senator Johnson**—You know I fought this fight out once concerning isolationism and I do not like to refer to myself and to the things that enter my history, but on several different occasions on the floor of the Senate I defined what an isolationist was and then afterward I let the derisive application of the name be accorded to us, because, having corrected it a half-dozen times, I thought it was just as well to let it go. Do you recall the President's speech at Chautauqua?

**Mr. Willkie**—When was that, Senator! I have a vague recollection.

**Senator Johnson**—He began that speech by telling what an isolationist was and he said it is a man who does not want war in a foreign country, and the interventionist is a man who does want war in a foreign country. Now, I have no objection to that designation and that description, and we let it ride; but now you come in and you talk about isolationists and hiding in the ground and dirt and doing various things that are terrible and reprehensible; and I wanted to call your attention to the fact that there is one isolationist who has no other thought than to keep his country out of war.

**Mr. Willkie**—So do I.

**Senator Johnson**—And on that he is willing to stand, and willing to stand with anybody on earth.

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator, let me say of you that any man, whatever his position was, would admire your stand. You will never trace any public statement to me, in a campaign speech or otherwise, that deals in personalities, except where there is a particular issue of that kind. I never indulge in personalities or attempt to describe people. I try to make my statements on their merits.

**Where Did Bill Originate?**

**Senator Johnson**—Well, you and I agree on one thing, anyway. Whether we agree on this whole bill, whether we accept its genesis or whether we accept the various individuals who had a part in its preparation—and none of whom would admit it—

**Senator Barkley**—Oh, go ahead.

**Senator Johnson**—He takes umbrage in what I said and I do not wish him to.

**Senator Barkley**—No, I do not. Go ahead.

**Senator Johnson**—I was going to correct it if I was in error in relation to it. But you realize the endeavor I made with Secretary Hull and one other gentleman to find out where this bill came from and who wrote it?

**Senator Barkley**—Yes, I recall that you asked Secretary Hull whether he wrote it and General Stimson whether he wrote it and they said they did not.

**Senator Johnson**—Yes.

**Senator Barkley**—That does not mean it was not written.

**Senator Johnson**—Well, it might be prima facie evidence of the way in which it was written.

**Senator Barkley**—All right.

**The Chairman**—May the Chair suggest that perhaps the witness, Mr. Willkie, may not be interested in the controversy of the Senators.

**Senator Johnson**—That is quite so.

**Mr. Willkie**—I have quarrelled with the way a lot of bills were written, Senator, if that is the point.

**Senator Johnson**—Yes, and the way this bill was written. It is a famous bill and will be famous hereafter. I have been trying not to be controversial with Mr. Willkie in relation to these matters.

**Mr. Willkie**—Well, all I am trying to do is express my views, Senator, and I respect your views and everybody else's.

**Senator Johnson**—Of course, and you have a right to express your views, and I demand the same right to express my views.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, and I would fight for that right for you.

**Senator Johnson**—We would both fight for the right of the other fellow, even though our views might disagree.

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right.

**Senator Johnson**—We would be like Voltaire? Was it he who said that?

**Mr. Willkie**—Voltaire, that is right.

**Senator Johnson**—The respect in which I disagree with you in relation to this bill is that you accept it with the few instances in which you say you think it ought to be amended, and I cannot accept it because it is a dictatorial bill, and it furnishes us a dictator in this country, and I do not wish, in a war that we carry on with any other country, to lose our freedom at home.

**Must Make a Choice**

**Mr. Willkie**—Senator. I am apprehensive of every grant of power to an executive; but when I contemplate, within the limits of my own judgment, that if flexibility of action is not given here, the Nazis may not be stopped, I find myself in the position of having to make a choice within the limits of my own vision. I wish I did not have to face that alternative, because no man in this country looks with more dread upon executive authority than I do.

**Senator Johnson**—And I take it no man would look with more dread upon a war in which this country should be engaged.

**Mr. Willkie**—That is right. I went through one of them. I know what it is.

**Senator Johnson**—That is what I am striving to prevent, and I am striving in the same way to give aid to Britain in the fashion which will be most effective, but I cannot give "all-out" aid to Britain and feel that in that fashion we are going right into war, with all the horrors of war.

**Differ on Methods**

**Mr. Willkie**—I greatly respect your judgment. We do not depart at all in our ultimate desires. The difference in our judgment is as to how to bring that about, that is all.

**Senator Glass**—Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? If we were to have a dictator over here, would you not rather have a home-made dictator than Hitler?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir, but I am depending on men like you to see that freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and all those things are preserved for us, and that we do not get a dictator here.

**Senator Barkley**—Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Willkie one question? We often hear the expression that we have given aid to England. The fact is that everything England has obtained from this country has been paid for in cash on the barrel head, and that the transfer of the 50 destroyers to England was compensated for by bases which were obtained, which in my judgment are infinitely more valuable to us than the 50 destroyers. Have we as a nation, or as a people, up to this hour, undergone any hardships or any sacrifice, or made any contribution which is at all commensurate with what you think is the danger which exists today to our country?

**Mr. Willkie**—Sir, if I thought we had rendered effective aid to date, and we had a method of rendering effective aid without this bill, I would be fighting this bill.

**Senator Barkley**—But up to now we have made no contribution at all, and rendered no aid.

**Mr. Willkie**—I would not want to say that.

**Senator Barkley**—Except that which has been paid for by England.

**Mr. Willkie**—I believe that is correct.

**Senator Pepper**—Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask a question. Mr. Willkie, in your opinion is it not more consistent with the democratic process to follow your suggestion and let the Congress come out and declare the national policy about aid to England, as this bill proposes, rather than have Congress acquiesce in the Executive doing what the country expects to be done in the crisis?

**Stresses Congress' Role**

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir. I think this bill, with the modifications I suggest, is a declaration of policy by Congress. I think that policy should be within the power of Congress to declare.

**Senator Pepper**—Might we not say as a corollary that in your opinion it would be very heartening to the morale of the hard-pressed democracies to see the people's representatives—not just the people's Executive—come out with this clear-cut declaration of national policy?

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir. I wish to supplement that answer. That is true. It will also give discouragement to the dictators and that is the reason why I also make the plea here for trying to reconcile differences, so that when it goes out to Britain, when it seeps into Germany, they may know that here is a substantially united people that is doing it, and not a divided people.

That is the very reason I urge upon you members of the majority to yield all you can, and be as tolerant as you can to satisfy the fear of too much power by examining the bill with the utmost scrutiny, because I would like to have it said in Britain and in Germany that, not the Democratic Party, not a Democratic President, but the representatives of all the people, have declared this policy.

That is the very reason I am urging tolerance and consideration on the part of the majority. You can win, but it is better for you not to win here if you can reconcile some of the differing views. You will do much better if you make this a united cause.

**Senator Pepper**—Thank you, Mr. Willkie.

**Nye Recalls Radio Comment**

**The Chairman**—Senator Nye, did you desire to ask a question?

**Senator Nye**—Very briefly, Mr. Chairman. At the expense of taking a very few moments of the committee's time and Mr. Willkie's time, I should like to call attention to the comments of a radio commentator, Mr. Morrow, on the Columbia chain, last Sunday afternoon, following Winston Churchill's address:

"Tonight we are told that Wendell Willkie, when he arrived in New York, reported that he had heard no talk of America becoming an active ally of Britain while he was in this country. That is in some ways surprising. Those of us who work here and who are not going back to testify before the Foreign Relations Committee have heard much talk of that very thing. We shall all hear of it before the next harvest. Listen to what Mr. Garvin, who was recently decorated for his work in journalism, says in today's Spectator:"

Then, quoting Mr. Garvin:

"But now face the facts, that by ourselves and without America we would not pull through the submarine peril in this war any more than in the last."

Then Mr. Morrow proceeded:

"There you have the next item on the agenda after the passage of the lend-lease bill—American warships to convoy war material to Britain. Maybe that can be done without becoming an active ally, but it seems doubtful. There is in fact a great deal of talk here about America becoming an active ally."

Upon your return, Mr. Willkie, did you assert that you had not heard over there any talk of our becoming an active ally?

**Uninfluenced by Comment**

**Mr. Willkie**—That is correct; and my judgment would not be affected by the comments of some radio commentator. That would be like trying to find out what was going on in America by reading Hugh Johnson one night and Dorothy Thompson the next. You would go crazy trying to determine what America thought. What some radio commentator may say does not affect my judgment in the slightest.

**Senator Nye**—Coming directly to the question, you yourself did not encounter any such views?

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not. I talked to every member of the British Cabinet. I talked, I would say, to 75 of the principal industrialists in England. I talked to hundreds of men who worked in shops and factories, and I never heard one person suggest that America should become an active ally and belligerent in this war.

I heard many express the hope that we would help effectively. I do not mean to say that I talked to everybody in Britain. There might be some, just like there might be some in the United States who had such an idea. I only express my opinion on the basis of the talks I had.

**Senator Nye**—Your answer is very direct, Mr. Willkie. One further question. In September or October you asserted:

"The battle of America is a battle for liberty. It belongs right here at home."

Do you still feel the same way?

**Mr. Willkie**—That is what we are doing here today, determining whether America is going to preserve itself, in my judgment. I can only express my judgment.

**Senator Nye**—Was that what you meant at that time?

**Wanted U. S. Effective**

**Mr. Willkie**—What I meant at that time was that I wanted America to become effective.

**Senator Nye**—In the same vein, at about the same time you remarked:

"I believe we should keep out of war at all hazards."

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes; and I think this bill provides the method of keeping out of war.

**Senator Nye**—You stated further:

"We are being edged toward war by an Administration which is alike careless in speech and in action."

I think you have already discussed your present views on that score.

**Mr. Willkie**—Yes, sir.

**Just Campaign Oratory**

**Senator Nye**—One more assertion of yours, that of Oct. 30:

"On the basis of his"—that is, Roosevelt's — "past performance with pledges to the people, you may expect we will be at war by April, 1941, if he is elected."

**Mr. Willkie** — You ask me whether or not I said that?

**Senator Nye**—Do you still agree that that might be the case?

**Mr. Willkie**—It might be. It was a bit of campaign oratory (laughter). I am very glad you read my speeches, because the President said he did not. (Laughter.)

**Senator Nye**—That is all.

**Senator Clark**—Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask one more question, if I may.

**The Chairman**—Proceed.

**Senator Clark**—Mr. Willkie, a while ago, in response to a question by some Senator, you expressed your belief that with the assistance of the United States England would prevail.

**Mr. Willkie**—That is just a judgment.

**Senator Clark**—I understand. Of course you are expressing your own opinion. I should like to ask you to express your opinion about this: Do you think it is possible for England to achieve victory in such a way as to dictate the re-establishment of France, Holland, Belgium, and countries like that, without the invasion of the continent?

**Mr. Willkie**—Oh, yes.

**Senator Clark**—Do you mean to say it is possile to conquer Germany from the air?

**Sees Victory in Air**

**Mr. Willkie**—Oh, certainly. I think, Senator, and it is only a thought; I do not want to qualify as an expert on it, I think if we furnish effective aid to Britain, which will keep the channels open, and by giving her this equipment, if Britain is able to resist the invasion, as soon as Britain gets superiority in the air this thing will begin to crumble.

I cannot prove it. I only know what the British think about it. I only know what is talked in Lisbon, that the people of France are 95 per cent discontented now. I think that is true of the other democracies.

**Senator Johnson**—You are going to have this country keep out of war by going to war.

**Mr. Willkie**—I did not say that at all. Senator's Clark's question is predicated on Britain.

**Senator Clark**—Yes.

**Mr. Willkie**—I think as soon as Britain gets superiority in the air the continental situation will crumble very rapidly. That is just a judgment.

**Senator Clark**—Let me ask you whether you base that judgment on a revolt in Germany and among the continental powers, or whether you believe a military victory can actually be won from the air?

**Mr. Willkie** — Senator, what I think about it is this:

**British People United**

The British people are united, almost beyond belief. They are a free people. I think millions of them would die before they would give up that island. I think enslaved people will not do that, and when the going gets tough they will force this bunch of robbers to give up.

That is what I think. I do not think enslaved people have the spirit to fight under these circumstances. That is just a judgment.

**Senator Clark**—No one can question the wonderful heroism and spirit of the British people; but have you ever heard any military expert express the opinion that a military victory could actually be won in the air without invasion? The Germans have not been able to do it with great air superiority.

**Mr. Willkie**—I say they are fighting against free people, and not against discontented areas.

**Senator Clark**—Has any war ever been won without men back on the ground?

**Mr. Willkie**—There never was a war before where there was real use of airplanes.

**Senator Clark**—That is all.

**The Chairman**—The committee will take a recess now until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will convene in the regular committee room in the Capitol in executive session at that time. Mr. Willkie, the committee desires to thank you for your appearance and for your testimony given here today.

**Mr. Willkie** — Senator, let me thank you and each member of the committee for the very great courtesy and privilege you have accorded me. You have been very courteous to me, and I appreciate it.

**The Chairman**—We have been very happy to have you.

## Willkie 'Uncertain,' Nazi Spokesman Says

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, Feb. 12

A German spokesman declared today that Wendell Willkie's answers to United States Foreign Relations Committee questions about the aid-to-Britain bill were "uncertain and hesitant."

The spokesman declined further comment.

## *Dr. Gallup Finds Public Opinion Is Far Ahead of Political Leaders*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The composite opinion of ditch diggers and other workers who form a cross-section of the American public, usually is six months ahead of the opinions of political leaders, Dr. George Gallup has discovered through the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Visiting Miami Beach on a winter vacation, Dr. Gallup said that several years ago he found the people wanted to spend more money on defense and wanted to increase our air force. Even when public officials were divided, the people never were.

"This shows," said Dr. Gallup, "that Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, was wrong when recently he blamed the people for our not having a larger army."

The Gallup Poll was first to show that the public favored peacetime conscriptions. That was long before political leaders had mentioned it, he said.

"Since the war started, the poll has showed that the public has two basic desires, one to stay out of war, and the other to see Britain win. These desires have been equally strong so far, but the desire to see Britain win, even at the risk of this country's being drawn into the war, is gaining strength.

# The Home Forum



## Early Awakening

*Of course, the calendar does not admit that it is spring. In northern lands, snow has buried the earth. Even here we shall listen to cold rains whipping against the house and torrents foaming down the canyons; we shall wake some mornings to see the heads of mountains shining with snow, to see frost on our fields. But, if spring is a time when new grass grows, when shrubs begin to blossom, and little sharp pointed things push up from bulbs—then, who can deny that this is spring? If spring is a time of frisking goats and frolicsome lambs, of new calves asleep in the grass, of colts capering on tiny hoofs—then it is spring on our ranch. City people may be unaware of the season; but here, where there are broad fields and high pastures and the sounds, sights, and smells of life astir, one knows that the magic time is starting.*

*Though I have spoken often of the wild confusion and the mad disorder of this young time of year, I find that these phrases are not true. To the casual glance, things may look untidy, especially later when days are longer and warmer and more things have started their blossoming. The fact is that spring, while looking like a riot, is moving with measured tread. Of course, in a few weeks, when startling new things appear overnight, I shall believe none of this. Now, with the bountiful time just beginning, before it gains momentum, I can look at it with some calmness and see that this is true.*

* * *

*A defined pattern is working out here on the ranch. Grass is ever growing better, and that makes the cows and horses, the goats and sheep, do less wandering and more earnest grazing. True, they do more playing, more running and caroming, but at least they do all this in their own pastures. So now I can hope for time to sit at my desk in the mornings and finish pages of work on a new book. (At least in theory, I should have more time. Distractions can be many and delightful at this season.)*

*It is a part of the pattern that every wild flower does not bloom at the same time (though later it will seem that they do) and that, in places where grass is slow growing, the deer-weed will have tender little alfalfa-like leaves.*

*Furthermore, it is a cause for thankfulness that rains have so softened the earth that fence-posts lean, that Benjamin the bull gives a little push and rods of fence collapse. That is really a splendid happening, because then I can no longer put off the repairing of weak spots in the fences. So this is a time of year when the fences get a working over. And, once this is done, there is little ranch work left to do. Things just move on in a fairly orderly fashion.*

When I arm myself with wire-cutters, staples, and tangles of baling wire, and start out along the fence-line, I usually have a good time. It is a leisurely job and I have time to listen to all the sounds of creation. Rustlings in the brush of ground squirrels, rabbits, and birds, tapping of woodpeckers in the oaks, far sound of goat bells, songs of meadow larks—you couldn't possibly catalogue all the sounds. There is the rich smell of wet earth and green grass, of the brush that grows on our mountain. There are the bright wings of bluebirds who are tourists, the red on the breasts of visiting robins. So much is going on that I work a few minutes and sit down a few minutes, just to look around. I never could see any sense of being in a hurry. To "stand and stare like sheep or cows" is the way to enjoy this bright world.

* * *

The best fun about repairing fence is to watch Benjamin come marching along, intent on breaking through his favorite weak spot. I move away a little and sit down to watch him. He starts to go through where he has always gone through, and finds that I have been working. He looks puzzled, stands and considers for a while. Then he grumbles under his breath, tilts his head, and pokes and prods with his horns. If the fence doesn't give, I am triumphant. Benjamin feels frustrated. Finally he wanders mournfully along the fence, muttering what must be curses on my head. Then he comes back to try again to poke his way through. He considers jumping, only to find that the fence has grown taller. He shakes his head and begins to roar his displeasure at the mountain, which echoes it back. Between each roar he takes in his breath, and that is a minor-sized roar by itself. By the time he grows tired of giving voice to his feelings, he is hungry and goes off to graze, quietly as a good lamb. And I feel proud as a turkey gobbler, the way a person feels when he has accomplished something worth while.

* * *

This is a time, too, when I make my annual discovery that it is fun to climb our hills on my own legs. On a ranch like this, where there is always a horse handy, one forgets to walk even a short way. Just before dark one afternoon, I made this discovery for the first time this spring; and all because of our ridiculous Sweety Pie.

He is a huge, golden-colored ox; and, no matter how much I work, I cannot make my fences hold him at home if he does not choose to stay. Many times a day I chased him out of a neighbor's field; then I fastened him on a long chain and left him in a grassy spot. Right away he became lonesome and stood mooing unhappily. He wanted to be with the cows and heifers; he wanted to have mock battles with the silver bull. He was always finding something to tangle his chain around, so that much of the time he stood drearily on a short tether.

It came to me that it might be a good idea to hobble him as horses are hobbled; then he could be with his friends. I didn't see how a hobbled animal could jump a fence. He stood patiently while I fastened the hobbles on his front ankles. They were of comfortable soft leather and, except that he couldn't run fast and jump fences, he was as free as ever. I hung a bell around his neck so I could keep tabs on him.

He moved his feet gingerly. He put his head down and snuffed at the strange things he was wearing. In a few minutes, he was walking around as though he were doing a goose-step march. He looked quite proud of himself. He went grazing contentedly with the others and didn't go through a fence all day.

* * *

When I was finishing the evening chores, I heard his bell. I looked up, and there was Sweety Pie, high on our mountain, goose-stepping along on the edge of a cliff. Even without hobbles, it was a bad enough place to be; if he should slip, or the earth crumble, he would have a long exciting slide down.

I climbed up and removed his hobbles and sat down to rest. Down in the canyon the newly flowing creek made a sweet noise, and in one place it caught a tint of the sunset sky. There were some clouds, and above and below them, near the horizon, the sky looked like clear water. I watched the last of the sunlight leave the bright sides of mountains, and waited until the first star was shining. I listened to quail sputter as they went to bed, and heard the frog singing grow ever louder. I felt as though I had made a discovery, and so I had. Because of Sweety Pie, I had been reminded of the pleasure of walking over our hills while the young grass is growing.

* * *

One day before Christmas, we rode our horses to the old homestead, which seems our most beautiful place to ride after it has rained. It isn't our old homestead, but it seems so because we found it ourselves without even knowing that it was there to be found. We had followed a dim brush-grown trail into the hills; it climbed, dipped, and turned until it came to a little, hidden valley where there was a tumble-down house and barn and an old orchard.

Half a hundred years ago, a woman planted flowers by her back door and this day we found them bright in the grass. We pulled out weeds to give them breathing space. There was such lush grass in the old orchard that we turned the horses free to eat their fill while we wandered around.

Hidden in the tall chaparral behind the house was an overflowing water tank, and right away we wanted to follow the pipeline and see where the water came from. We crawled through dense brush, along a hillside across a gully. Finally we came out on a stony mountainside, where brush was not so tall.

At last, halfway up the mountain, we came to the spring. It was one of the clearest, sweetest, most surprising sources of water I had ever seen.

But that was not the most astonishing thing. Around the water were wild lilac bushes—and they were beginning to bloom! Nine pale blue blossoms, and dozens and dozens of growing buds.

Two weeks before Christmas, and lilac time beginning! We had to touch them and breath their sweetness, and then we could hardly believe they were there.

It is always spring when mountain lilacs bloom.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTOUR FARMING: *A Photograph by Mrs. Robert Joseph Flaherty*

FRANCES FLAHERTY has been a collaborator with her eminent husband, Robert Joseph Flaherty, in his adventurous and original undertakings in the motion picture. Together they have traveled long journeys in search of material. They have made "Nanook" in sub-Arctic, northeastern Canada, "Moana" on the westernmost island of the Samoan group, "Man of Aran" on an island off the west coast of Ireland, and "Elephant Boy" in India. During the filming of "The Land" for the Department of Agriculture, they traveled some 20,000 miles over the United States. The odyssey of the Flahertys would in itself make exciting reading, but there remain those magnificent films to answer for their trouble. Each one of them has come to be regarded as a classic.

Mrs. Flaherty has served, among other things, as still photographer for her husband. That Mrs. Flaherty understands the necessity of making a "still" a complete and self-sufficient composition can be noted in this print of contour plowing. This picture was taken in the spring of 1940 from an autogiro.

Contour plowing is a method employed in farming, whereby plowing is done to conform to the natural contours of the earth for the purpose of overcoming soil erosion.

D. A.

## *New Plowing*

Here is a field
Where grain will grow
In undulating
Row on row,

And I shall love
It, beyond doubt,
But for today
Let me look out

Across the velvet
Parallel
Of this upturned
Good earth, and smell

Its freshness, musing
How fair a thing
A field is after
Fallowing.

ELAINE V. EMANS

## "God's allness learned"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TO SAY that all right thinking men are seeking, essentially, to learn of God's allness may strike one unaccustomed to spiritual contemplation as pointing to something more transcendental than can be ascribed to human desire. Yet happiness and contentment, for example, are admitted to be good, and these and similar conditions cannot be found outside of God. All who accept the Bible as containing instruction about how to find eternal life, admit the Scriptural statements that God is good and that He is ever present and infinitely wise. But few have trained themselves to follow this commonly accepted premise to the natural conclusion. Yet the Scriptures declare of God (Jeremiah 51:15), "He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heaven by his understanding;" and (Ecclesiastes 3:14), "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."

Notwithstanding these statements of God's almightiness, men have looked around upon the material world and have believed that God has created matter, or else that matter exists apart from God's creation. Christian Science is doing a marvelous thing for men in correcting this mistaken supposition. Under the marginal topic "God's allness learned," Mary Baker Eddy declares in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 109, 110), "The three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science,—contradict forever the belief that matter can be actual." Then she goes on to say that "these eternal verities reveal primeval existence as the radiant reality of God's creation, in which all that He has made is pronounced by His wisdom good."

This makes it clear that men have looked in the wrong direction for happiness or substance, and that in looking to matter for life, intelligence, power, they have closed their eyes to the true source of all these, and of all that really exists. When they turn to God in earnest, seeking through His help to realize those desirable things which the world cannot give them and of which it cannot rob them, they find themselves beginning to consider the allness of God. Sometimes this great fact floods the seeking thought with healing power; and sometimes they may grow then to see, logically, that God is All. But the Science of Mind leads thought away from all lingering belief in matter as real.

With the infinity or allness of God before his thought one can at once begin to prove the fact of divine perfection, which he is learning to look to as a great light shining upon his human pathway. The immediateness of its applicability and the infinite possibilities of increasing understanding and proof open before clear scientific thinking perpetual opportunity.

Whatever our human conditions may be, it is in the infinitude of good that we must and can find the solution of our problems, the supply for our needs. Because God is All, we can look to Him for understanding sufficient for the performance of our present task, and we know that our understanding increases as it is exercised in demonstration. It is in the light of spiritual perception that we are enabled to distinguish the real from the unreal, and dismiss discord through an understanding of eternal harmony.

It is because of the infinitude, the allness, of Mind, Soul, Principle, that sorrow can be assuaged, for real life is never absent or lost, but is ever expressing Life, God. The false concept of existence as material fades before the true concept of God and man. Those things which, in the sensuous dream of life in matter, were once deemed desirable no longer attract, when thought drinks at the fount of eternal wisdom, infinite Love. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 264), "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things." And in the next paragraph she says, "When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

Gaining the true sense of things means abandoning whatever may appear to be irritating hindrances in our daily tasks, and the fear of failure, of disease, of sorrow. Sincerely, deeply, and constantly we need to look away from matter or mortal mind to "the radiant reality" whence comes all good. The way is made plain for all in Christian Science. The fundamental error of belief in matter is exposed, and the healing, regenerating truths of being are elucidated. Then, despite what may appear to be difficult problems, we can gladly "look beyond fading, finite forms," and in so doing we can "gain the true sense of things." Nothing can prevent our doing this or impose upon us a doubt that we can do so, for nothing can keep us from "finding all in God, good," since He is All. Then we find that we need and can have no consciousness apart from Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

## *Snow*

The light, six-pointed stars
Blown down from windy steeps
Have flowered the frozen hillside
Where the rhododendron sleeps.

DONALD BAILEY

## "Aprendendo a totalidade de Deus"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

DIZER-SE QUE todos os homens de pensamento correto estão essencialmente procurando conhecer a totalidade de Deus pode talvez chocar a quem não esteja acostumado à contemplação espiritual como se se estivesse apontando para algo mais transcendental do que o desejo humano possa aspirar. Não obstante admite-se, por exemplo, que a felicidade e o contentamento são bons e estas condições bem como outras semelhantes não podem ser encontradas fora do âmbito de Deus. Todos os que aceitam o fato de conter a Bíblia as instruções acêrca do modo de se encontrar a vida eterna, admitem as afirmações bíblicas de que Deus é bom, que Êle está sempre presente e é infinitamente sábio. Mas poucos se aplicaram em seguir essa premissa geralmente aceita, até chegarem à conclusão natural. Contudo, as Escrituras dizem de Deus (Jeremias 51:15), "Êle fez a terra com o seu poder, estabeleceu o mûndo com a sua sabedoria, e com o seu entendimento extendeu os céus;" e (Eclesiastes 3:14), "Tudo quanto Deus faz, durará para sempre; nada se lhe pode acrescentar, e nada tirar."

À-pesar-destas afirmações declararem a onipotência de Deus, os homens têm lançado seus olhares sôbre o mundo material, acreditando que Deus criou a matéria ou então que a matéria existe separada da criação de Deus. A Ciência Cristã está realizando uma obra maravilhosa para a humanidade ao corrigir essa suposição errônea. Sob o título marginal de "Aprendendo a totalidade de Deus", Mary Baker Eddy declara no livro-texto da Ciência Cristã *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pgs. 109, 110), "As três grandes verdades do Espírito, onipotência, onipresença, oniciência,—Espírito que possue todo o poder, que enche todo o espaço, que constitue toda a Ciência,—contradizem para sempre a crença de que a matéria possa ser real." E ela continua dizendo que "estas verdades eternas revelam que a existência primeva é a radiante realidade da criação de Deus, na qual tudo quanto Êle fez, foi declarado bom por Sua sabedoria."

Isto vem mostrar que os homens estiveram olhando na direção errada em busca de felicidade ou de substância, e que, ao olhar para a matéria à procura de vida, inteligência, e poder, fecharam os olhos à verdadeira fonte disto tudo, e de tudo quanto realmente existe. Quando se volverem com sinceridade para Deus, procurando com Sua ajuda realizarem essas coisas proveitosas que o mundo lhes não pode dar nem tirar, achar-se-ão no ponto em que começam a considerar a totalidade de Deus. As vezes êste grande acontecimento invade o pensamento investigador com o poder curativo; e às vezes poderão crescer em espírito até ao ponto de verem, logicamente, que Deus é Tudo. Mas a Ciência da Mente desvia o pensamento de toda a crença que se demora na matéria como se esta fosse real.

Com a infinidade ou totalidade de Deus presente no pensamento pode-se desde já começar a provar que a perfeição divina é um fato, aprendendo a considerá-la como uma grande luz que brilha na senda humana. A aplicação imediata desta compreensão e a infinita possibilidade de aumentá-la e comprová-la, oferece oportunidades perpétuas ao esclarecido pensar científico.

Sejam quais forem as nossas condições humanas, é na infinidade do bem que devemos e podemos obter a solução dos nossos problemas, e o preenchimento de nossas necessidades. Em vista do fato de que Deus é Tudo, podemos apelar a Êle para que nos dê compreensão suficiente para o desempenho de nossa tarefa atual, e sabemos que nosso entendimento aumentará à medida que for exercitado na demonstração. É pela luz da percepção espiritual que conseguimos distinguir o real do irreal, eliminando a discórdia pela compreensão da harmonia eterna.

Devido à infinidade, à totalidade da Mente, Alma, Princípio, a tristeza pode ser suavizada, porque a vida real nunca foi perdida nem está ausente, mas está sempre expressando Vida, Deus. O falso conceito da existência como se esta fosse material, se desfaz diante do verdadeiro conceito de Deus e homem. Aquelas coisas que no sonho sensório de vida na matéria dantes nos pareciam desejáveis, não nos atraem mais quando o pensamento vem beber na fonte da sabedoria eterna, Amor infinito. No mesmo livro, na página 264, Mrs. Eddy diz: "Os mortais devem olhar para além das formas finitas que se desvanecem se quiserem alcançar o verdadeiro sentido das coisas." E no parágrafo seguinte ela escreve: "Quando nos compenetrarmos de que a Vida é Espírito, nunca está na matéria nem é de matéria, esta compreensão se expande até tornar-se completa no próprio eu, achando tudo em Deus, o bem, sem necessitar de qualquer outra conciência."

Adquirir o verdadeiro sentido das coisas significa abandonar tudo quanto possa parecer obstáculo irritante nas nossas tarefas diárias, tal como o mêdo de fracasso, de doença, de tristezas. Precisamos, com sinceridade e consagração, desviar constantemente o olhar da matéria ou da mente mortal para "a radiante realidade" de onde vem todo o bem. Pela Ciência Cristã o caminho se torna simples para todos. O êrro fundamental ou seja a crença na matéria é posto a descoberto, e as verdades da existência que curam e regeneram são explicadas. Por isso, a-pesar do que possa parecer um problema difícil, podemos olhar contentes "para além das formas finitas que se desvanecem", e ao fazê-lo podemos "alcançar o verdadeiro sentido das coisas." Nada poderá impedir-nos de assim fazer nem nos impôr dúvida sôbre se o podemos fazer, porquanto nada há que nos impeça de "achar tudo em Deus, o bem", porque Êle é Tudo. Então descobriremos que não podemos ter e nem necessitamos de qualquer conciência separada d'Êle.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## First Humorist of the White House

IN ESTIMATES of Lincoln as a person, a reality, a political tradition among masses of people who were to vote for or against him in November, the matter of his laughter was considered. He was the first humorist, real or bogus, to occupy the White House. No other President of the United States had come to be identified, for good or bad, with a relish for the comic. To what extent was this flair for the funny, this sense that scrambled nonsense with serious common sense, to operate for or against him? . . .

This side of him was momentous in one respect at least. It had brought him to folk masses as a reality, a living man who moved and thought and spoke, however rightly or wrongly. It raised the question whether his gift of laughter was a proper national belonging. Did he truly have something of the cartooned figure of Uncle Sam, benign, sagacious, practical, simple, at times not quite beyond taking a real laugh for himself and the country? Whatever the elements of this trait, it rested on American material, connected with an immense variety of American circumstances and incidents, and had become inevitably associated with Lincoln's name and personality. — From "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years," by CARL SANDBURG. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)


# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

## The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

## Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

*These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.*

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Mary Baker Eddy

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## Tribute Paid To Lincoln In Many Circles

**Wreath laid at statue in Park Square by the Mayor and exercises held elsewhere.**

Citizens throughout Greater Boston, as elsewhere in New England, paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln on the 132nd anniversary of his birth today with public ceremonies and speeches.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, following the usual custom, laid a wreath at the Lincoln statue in Park Square at noon, while Leverett Saltonstall and other State officials prepared to attend the annual Lincoln Night dinner of the Middlesex Club tonight at the Hotel Statler.

The Civil War President was honored at many exercises in public schools throughout the City. Among these was a special program at Northeastern University where Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, and former Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, spoke on "Lessons from Lincoln."

Dr. McConaughy told the Northeastern students that "if we try to understand the other man's point of view we can learn to be more like Lincoln."

Wendell Willkie, the Wesleyan head continued, said in Washington yesterday that President Roosevelt is his President, even though he differs with Mr. Roosevelt on certain things. For the cause of national unity, Mr. McConaughy continued, this example should be followed, "for if we try to understand the other man's point of view we can learn to be more like Lincoln."

At 3 p. m. the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association held special exercises in joint recognition of both the Lincoln and Washington birthdays in which the City officially took part. The joint service was held in the Williams Street municipal building on West Brookline Street.

During the day many persons paid traditional visits to the Lincoln log cabin on the Mary Bowditch Forbes estate in Milton. This is a reproduction of the original which is enshrined in a temple at Hodgenville, Ky.

At the Middlesex Club dinner United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, will deliver the principal address. Governor Saltonstall and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, also will speak.

Three New England Senators left Washington last night to make Lincoln Day speeches: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, at Worcester; Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, at Akron, Ohio.

The WPA community recreation project planned a special program in East Boston at 5 p. m. and another at the West End Community House on Chambers Street at 8 p. m. The WPA music project will present musical programs at both meetings.

A celebration commemorating Lincoln's birthday and the close of Boy Scout Week was planned by troops of South Boston Boy Scouts in the South Boston Health Unit, Dorchester and Broadway Streets tonight. Mayland P. Lewis, Town Counsel of Nahant, will be the main speaker; a drill and exhibition will also be featured.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature with lowest tonight, Boston and vicinity, about 27; light easterly winds becoming southerly Thursday.

**Maine** — Fair tonight; Thursday fair with increasing cloudiness in the afternoon, not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont**—Fair tonight; Thursday fair with increasing cloudiness in afternoon, slightly warmer in south portion tonight.

**Massachusetts**—Fair tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer in west portion tonight.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island**—Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island**—Light easterly winds shifting to southerly and becoming moderate Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras**—Moderate east winds tonight shifting to south on Thursday over north portion and moderate northeast winds tonight shifting to east and southeast on Thursday over south portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 26 | 25 | New Orleans | 44 | 44 |
| Chicago | 33 | 31 | New York | 30 | 30 |
| Denver | 37 | 36 | Norfolk | 33 | 30 |
| Kansas City | 46 | 47 | Philadelphia | 25 | 24 |
| Los Angeles | 53 | 52 | St. Louis | 44 | 40 |
| Miami | 57 | 56 | San Francisco | 53 | 50 |
| Minneapolis | 30 | 27 | Washington | 25 | 24 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 12.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 11:44 p. m.; height 10.1 feet. Thursday, 12:03 p. m; height 11.0 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:41 p.m.

## *Juvenile Star*

By a Staff Photographer

**Rae Collett**

Child movie actress now in U. S. with mother and two sisters

## *British Child Film Actress Guest in U. S.*

**By Pearl Strachan**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Poised and winsome and not quite eleven, England's popular child movie actress, Rae Collet, in an interview yesterday discussed the resumption of her career. She expects to leave Boston shortly for Hollywood and is calmly prepared for keener competition than she has had in the studios at Elstree, Denham or Pinewood, where the child film actor or actress is a rarity.

Boston, like London, means continued work, especially for a little girl who must obtain her education at the same time that she is making films. At the moment, she admitted, with charming gravity, life is comparatively simple: three hours of ballet practice in the morning, two hours of singing practice and one hour of singing lesson in the afternoon; and two hours of study at the regulation school subjects. That's all. When she goes to work again, of course, she really will be rather busy.

While making a picture, in London, she explained cheerfully, "I do my studying between scenes on the set. The studio opens at eight in the morning, and everybody has to be on time.

She and her two sisters, Angela aged 13 and Patricia aged eight, all came with their mother to America last August. The Massachusetts school superintendent who gave them an examination on their arrival found all of them three years in advance of children of the same ages in the local schools. Angela is now doing college preparatory work at the House in the Pines School, at Norton. Patricia has entered a public school. Their aunt, who teaches in the Mansfield High School, sends Rae her lessons each week and gives her tests. Two hours a day she finds sufficient to keep up with the rest.

Asked what she missed most of all, the little girl said, "Daddy!" and her eyes grew dark and bright. They were deep blue like the center of a cornflower. Her hair is chestnut brown. She is very glad to have it restored to its own color again. For the Paderewski film, "Moonlight Sonata," the producers insisted on having it light. The reader will probably recall the curly-headed little blonde who ran forward towards the musician as he played.

Rae made her début in the cinema world at the age of five. She had been taking ballet lessons with Victor d'André, Pavlova's husband, in London, when it was decided to make the memorial film to the great dancer. "Immortal Swan." Rae was chosen to lead the Russian ballet, to the music of Saint-Saëns, and she has been in films ever since. In addition to dancing all the customary types of the dance, including ballet, tap, lyric and musical comedy style, she sings songs in five languages, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. She also manages Cockney, Lancashire and Scots dialects. Her mother is Scottish. Her father, who is "somewhere in England," is Lieut. Tom Collet, now attached to British Intelligence (formerly known as Secret Service). Their house in Hyde Park has been bombed since Mrs. Collet and the three girls left for the United States.

There are many famous names among Rae's friends and acquaintances of filmland, but there is one which lights her young face with joy—that of Charles Laughton. He is her very special friend. She is also devoted to Paul Robeson, whose dressing room in London was next to hers, and who used to ask her each morning, "What shall I sing for you today?" She would usually reply, "Old Man River, if you please." She knows Robert Donat "fairly well." He is also greatly admired, as is Alexander Korda the producer who "brought her out."

Among the movies she has played in are "Knight Without Armor," featuring Donat and Dietrich; "Things to Come," "Rembrandt," "Command Performance," "Man Who Made Miracles," "Night Alone," "Lassie From Lancashire," and "The Ghost Goes West."

## Rutland Road Facing Strike On Wage Cuts

**Employees of the line announce that they will walk out in resistance on Friday.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—The 1,300 employees of the Rutland Railroad, through the chairman of 15 co-operating railway labor organizations, have announced that "to resist a wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent" they will strike at 6 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Friday.

Operating more than 400 miles of lines, the road connects Montreal with New York and Boston through western Vermont. About 60 per cent of the employees live in the Rutland area.

J. P. Farrell of Hartford, Conn., Chairman of the co-operating organizations, declared a reduced wage scale has been scheduled to start Saturday. He said in a statement that the employees decided upon the strike action "by an overwhelming vote."

Neither Mr. Farrell or Luis G. Morphy, receiver of the road, which encountered financial difficulties almost three years ago, would comment on whether there was any possibility that President Roosevelt would be called upon to declare an emergency under the National Railway Labor Act.

The Act provides for postponement of a strike for 60 days, during which an investigating committee would be named and would file a report.

### Bakers Sign Pact

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—The signing of an agreement about working conditions between nine Connecticut baking companies and about 500 employees affiliated with a truck drivers' union—called by both parties the first document of its kind ever drawn up on a state-wide basis—was announced today.

The agreement, granting concessions to employees entering military service, followed nearly a month of negotiations between Hartford, Waterbury, and Bridgeport locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (American Federation of Labor) and the nine companies.

Provisions include: payment of his group insurance premiums by the employer and retention of his seniority rights by the union for any employee entering the military service, annual two-week vacations with pay and pay increases totaling about $60,000 per year for the entire group.

### R. I. Wage Rise Asked

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—Joseph Schmetz, president, says the Woonsocket Independent Textile Union soon will seek a 20 per cent wage increase for approximately 13,000 workers in Woonsoket, Burrillville, and North Smithfield.

He said the Union planned a general organization drive throughout Rhode Island.

Replying, John H. Lacouture, President of the Woonsocket Manufacturers Association, said that on Jan. 6 the Union agreed not to attempt revision of existing wage scales except in event of a national fluctuation of wages affecting the entire industry. He contended no upward general revision of wages had been made.

### Coakley Attacked Before Committee

Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Democratic member of the Executive Council, was assailed today by William A. Graustein of Cambridge when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law to favor his bill prohibiting disbarred lawyers from seeking public office.

Mr. Graustein, who admitted that his bill, which had been before the Legislature several times before, was aimed in part at Councillor Coakley, said the Councillor passes on the qualifications of judges while he himself was disbarred from the practice of law by a judge. He added that it is ridiculous to have a "man like Coakley passing on the qualifications of men like Chief Justice Rugg or Fosdick, or Dowd." Mr. Rugg was former Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Dowd are Superior Court justices.

### Ware Venture Pays Cash to Citizens

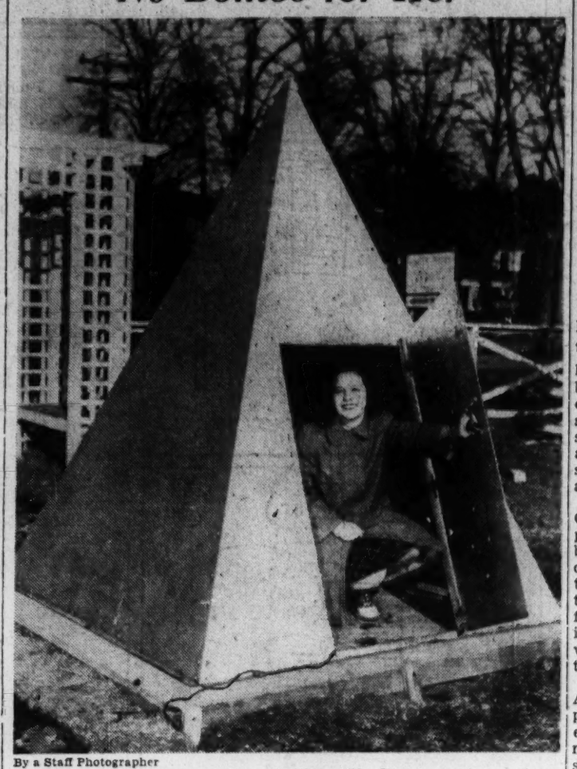
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Ware, Mass., Feb. 12

Two years of hard work and perseverance were remarded today when dividends totaling $3,507 were mailed to 962 persons from all walks of life who were determined not to be defeated by economic depression.

The dividends came from Ware Industries, Inc., the cooperative business venture by citizens in which the vacant textile plants, formerly occupied by the Otis Mills, were leased one by one to new industries of many varieties.

## *No Bombs for Her*



By a Staff Photographer

**Quincy Lass Takes Shelter**

## Bay State Alien Aid Bill Hits Opposition at Hearing

Proposed State reimbursement to cities and towns for money paid to aliens on relief rolls was opposed strongly today by Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

Speaking against the bill filed by the Boston Taxpayer's Alliance, the Commissioner stated that the legislation would cause great confusion because a great many aliens have families in which the wife or children are citizens. It would be a difficult task, he explained, to determine what the State should pay for the alien and what the local community should pay for citizen members of a family.

Richard J. Lane, President of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, declared: "We hold that relief for destitute aliens is the responsibility of the entire State and that the cost of extending humanitarian aid to noncitizens should be borne equally by all citizens of Massachusetts."

**Payments Explained**

Mr. Lane explained that under the Massachusetts settlement law local communities are reimbursed by the State for money paid to relief recipients who have not resided in a Bay State city or town for five years or longer. Therefore, the State reimburses local municipalities for money paid to aliens on relief who have no legal settlement but does not make such reimbursement where an alien has lived in a community for five years or more.

He added that the greater number of aliens receiving relief remain in the same city or town for longer than five years and thereby acquire a settlement in that city or town.

"If we agree that aliens in need shall be aided," Mr. Lane continued, "then we all should share in the expense of such aid. The alien is the ward of the State. An alien on welfare is a heavy financial burden to the community where he resides. All of us, no matter where we live, should share equally in the responsibility of giving him aid and subsistence."

Mr. Lane pointed out "there are many who contend that all welfare burdens within the Commonwealth should be borne by the State no matter in what city or town the recipient may live. The argument is, and not without merit, that rich communities, without any welfare burden to speak of, should share welfare costs with cities and towns which have large welfare burdens."

**Divided on Question**

Mr. Lane said his organization was divided on the question as to whether the State should take over the entire cost of welfare in Massachusetts.

Although the President of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance could not tell what his bill would cost the State, he pointed out that Boston would be relieved of a $900,000 burden resulting from relief to 2,390 aliens having legal settlement in Boston.

The alien welfare bill was opposed by J. Gordon Stevens, Natick relief officer and representative of the Relief Officers' Association of Massachusetts, who agreed with Mr. Rotch that the bill would lead to great confusion. He added that the measure would cost the State $10,500,000.

Clive Knowles, representing George Markham, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, opposed the legislation, saying he did not believe "aliens should be treated as a separate class."

### Winthrop Seeks Tunnel Service

Legislation authorizing State Department of Public Utilities to license Rapid Transit, Inc., to operate busses through the Sumner Tunnel was urged today by Winthrop selectmen and residents before the Legislative Committee on Transportation.

The bus line now operates busses from Winthrop to East Boston. The company is not allowed to use the Sumner Tunnel.

Thomas E. Key, member of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, said it was urgent that the Winthrop bus service be speeded by allowing the Rapid Transit to use the Sumner Tunnel because nearly 5,000 soldiers will be on duty at the three coast artillery forts in Winthrop by April.

Willis B. Downey, Counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway, opposed the bill, saying tunnel service would cut the El revenue $200,000 a year because the Winthrop-to-Boston passengers would not then have to use the Elevated system from East Boston into down-town Boston.

### Bird and Animal Photographs Sought

Twenty-three prizes for the best original photographs of domestic animals or domestic birds will be offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in connection with the annual observance of Be Kind to Animals Week, April 21-26, it was announced today by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President.

First prize will be $25; second prize $15; third prize $5; fourth to thirteenth $2 each; fourteenth to twenty-third, one year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals. Entries will be accepted only from those who take the photographs.

Photographs should be sent to the Contest Editor, Our Dumb Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston. No entries will be received after June 30, 1941.

## Quincy Factory Ready to Make Bomb Shelters

**Brooks-Skinner Company reports readiness to turn them out at rate of 1,000 a week.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 12—Building steel-plate, bomb shelters for Americans in times of peace is not a profitable business, but the Brooks-Skinner Company of this city announced today that should war come to New England shores, it has equipment installed and ready for the production of steel shelters at the rate of 1,000 a week or some 50,000 a year.

Along Route 135 heading into Quincy from points west, the company has set up what is said to be the first commercially produced bomb shelters in this country, similar in most respects to those used in the yards of English families. The chief difference lies in the sharply pointed cone top which contrasts with the dome-topped shelter used in England.

Working on the popular all-American theory that the time to prepare is before any potential enemy can strike, the Quincy makers of all types of structural steel buildings have spent months getting ready for a possible urgent demand for protection from air raids. It is their contribution to the industrial trend everywhere to be ready for anything that the future may bring, even to the point of spending thousands of dollars in surveys and experiments on products that may never be needed.

The business success of the bomb shelter trade necessarily depends upon mass production and sales such as would probably develop only in times of actual warfare. Hence, the Brooks-Skinner plant is now so equipped to maintain its peacetime pursuits while maintaining experiments in wartime shelters. At the same time, the entire plant can be converted overnight into full wartime production of bomb shelters.

Some families are buying these shelters now as a fad, or as a practical six-foot square, wigwam-type playhouse for the children. Its ¼ to ½ inch steel plate such as is used in battleships also has a utilitarian peacetime value as a hurricane shelter. Tons of debris could fall upon the shelter without harming the occupants, it is said.

In times of war, the shelter is considered by steel experts as complete protection against anything except a direct hit. It has a concrete foundation, comes in sizes to accommodate from 5 to 50 people and sells from $110 up at the factory.

### Radcliffe and Yale Benefit in Bequests

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—A bequest of $701,120 was left to Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., by Mrs. Georgine Holmes Thomas, widow of Dr. Charles Henry Thomas, a transfer tax appraisal showed. Bequests of $78,515 and $50,000 wer left, respectively, to Yale University and to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mrs. Thomas left a net estate of $1,359,654.59. She requested that the bequests to Radcliffe and Yale be used for fellowships or scholarships in music.

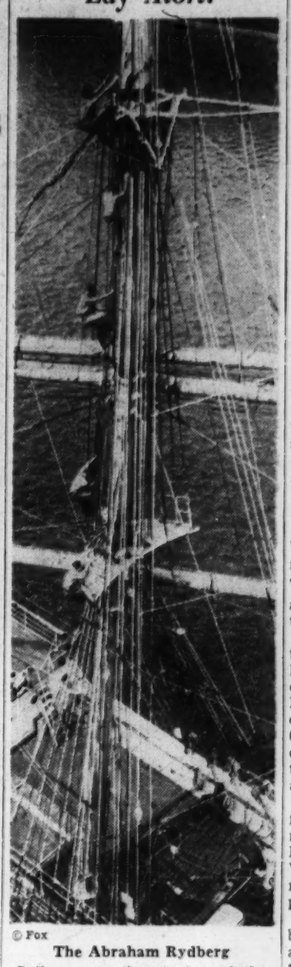
## *Boston Honors a Great Man*

By a Staff Photographer

**Mayor Lays Wreath at Lincoln Statue**

**Simple exercises were held this noon honoring the 132d birthday of the Great Emancipator.**

## *'Lay Aloft!'*



© Fox

**The Abraham Rydberg**

Sailors man the rigging of the Swedish bark, the four-masted merchantman which came into Boston Harbor this afternoon from Brazil. Photo shows the young seamen, in training to become officers in the Swedish merchant marine, aloft ready to carry out orders on any of the ship's many sails—skysails, royals, topgallants, topsails and mainsails.

## Long Awaited Swedish Bark Nearing Dock

The much publicized Swedish bark Abraham Rydberg, delayed two weeks from reaching Boston by headwinds after a 10-week journey from Brazil, reached Boston Harbor this afternoon and everything indicated it would be docked by nightfall.

The Rydberg, first scheduled to make port late in January, has been some 60 to 75 miles off Boston for a fortnight, buffeted by north and northwest winds, but this morning finally "raised the land" and subsequently was taken in tow by the Jupiter, tug of the Boston Tow Boat Company, and brought directly into the harbor.

The merchantman, first sailing ship of her kind to visit Boston in more than 20 years, reached quarantine in President's Roads at 3 p. m. with sails furled. Customs men as well as the ship's agents, said it would certainly be docked by dark at Pier 50, the Mystic Docks, Charlestown.

The bark is expected to remain in port at least three days before heading for New York.

A large stack of Christmas mail is piled up at the Swedish consulate for the officers and crew of the training ship which has been at sea since it left Santos, Brazil, Dec. 3. The bark was scheduled to reach Boston several days ago but was delayed by strong headwinds almost within sight of land.

The bark was reported 65 deg. east of Boston Lightship on Saturday, but gales and head winds prevented arrival, and then light winds and only partially favorable ones delayed the vessel still further. For several days, the winds have steadily been blowing off shore, which prevented any progress being made by the sailing vessel.

At 8 a. m. today, the wind at Highland Light, on the tip of Cape Cod, which is approximately 50 miles from Boston, was from the southeast and only two miles an hour, necessitating the vessel tacking her way slowly back and forth in the general direction of the Port of Boston.

The arrival of the bark is creating considerable excitement in Boston and much interest along the waterfront. Several photographic services have made preparations to get pictures of the old square rigger under full sail, if possible. One local newspaper cameraman spent his day-off yesterday aboard the Boston pilot boat, hoping to obtain "first" pictures of the bark before its sails—skysails, royals, topgallants, topsails and main sails—are furled and clewed to the fore, main and mizzen yards.

The Rydberg is used primarily as a training ship for future officers in Sweden's merchant marine, but in addition is bringing a cargo of 3,000 tons of cotton seed meal.

### Installment Selling

Installment selling is to be discussed tonight at the second meeting in the University Extension Course on "Trends in Retail Distribution," at Harvard University. Carl Schmalz, Controller of A. H. Stearns Company, and T. Donovan, counsel, National Shawmut Bank will be the speakers.

## Sumner Tunnel Annual Deficit Hearing Topic

**Boston Corporation Council holds that the State should continue to aid in meeting shortage.**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts should continue to help meet the operating deficit of the Sumner Tunnel because the tube is an integral part of the State highway network in which 70 per cent of the traffic comes from outside Boston, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City, told the Joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

Raising the toll rates from 15 to 20 cents for a trial period of six months was advocated by Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, and other speakers as an alternative method of reducing the deficit.

Charging that the city's refusal to raise the rates was due to political considerations on the part of the Mayor, Thomas R. Flynn, Director of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, declared that 8,000,000 vehicles—a continuous stream of traffic—would have to use the tunnel each year to pay the operating expenses with a 15-cent toll.

Flat opposition to any subsidy from the State highway fund was registered by Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, and Richard K. Hale, Director of Waterways in the Department.

The subsidy proposal sponsored by the City of Boston calls for an appropriation of $100,000 from the highway fund in both 1941 and in 1942.

In advancing the city's position Mr. Cutler cited the 1940 traffic count showing that only 29 per cent of the motorists using the tunnel come from Boston. He denied that city officials had any other interest in setting the tolls than gaining maximum revenue. A 20-cent toll would seriously curtail use of the tunnel, he asserted.

Support for a 20-cent toll came from Herman C. Loeffler, Director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who urged that real estate taxpayers should not be required to pay for a service to motorists.

Virtual ownership of the tunnel by the Commonwealth was advocated by Mr. Flynn speaking for the Taxpayers' Alliance.

During 1939 and 1940 $50,000 a year was allocated from the State highway fund to reduce the deficit. Before this amount was subtracted the 1939 deficit amounted to $365,000 and the 1940 deficit to $305,000.

Several bills providing for State subsidy, increased toll, or State ownership of the tunnel were under consideration by the Committee.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Lincoln's Day dinner of the Middlesex Republican Club. United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine will deliver the principal address. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell will also speak. At the Hotel Statler, Boston, at 6:30 p. m.

Open house of the Young Men's Christian Association's informal educational courses, sponsored by the faculty. First-hand information concerning courses will be available. In the gymnasium, Huntington Avenue Association, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Salon Judging" by Arthur Hammond, Associate Editor of American Photography. Third of a series sponsored by the Boston Camera Club. At 351 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Dispositions of Property: The Use and the Drafting of Trust Provisions" by Prof. A. W. Scott. Second in a series on legal subjects of interest to both laymen and lawyers, sponsored by the Harvard Law School. In the Courtroom of Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, at 8 p. m.

Commemoration of "Lincoln's Birthday" with special musical and speaking program, sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project of Boston. Sylvester P. Callahan will be guest speaker. At the Evening School Center, Joseph E. Barnes School Marion Street, East Boston, at 8 p. m. The public is invited.

Address and musical program in honor of Lincoln's birthday. Max Ulin, former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, will speak on "Lincoln the Lawyer." Sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project, in the West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street, West End, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on "Mencius Through the Looking Glass" by Dr. I. A. Richards, university lecturer. Second in a series sponsored by the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m.

Celebration commemorating Lincoln's birthday and the close of Boy Scout week by troops of South Boston. Mayland P. Lewis, town councillor of Nahant, will speak, a drill and exhibition will also be featured. In the South Boston Health Unit, Dorchester and Broadway Streets, South Boston, at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Illustrated lecture on "Eclipse Hunting" by Dr. Clyde Fisher, Curator-in-Chief of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Fourth in a series on "Exploring New Worlds," under auspices of the New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Reserved seats $1; general admission 50 cents.

### Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Illuminated Manuscripts" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Free Conducted Tour for those interested in art appreciation and historic associations of the Old State House, sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project of Boston. Meet at the Old State House, State Street, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. C. H. Ellinwood, conductor.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Crisis in Ethics and Law, and in the Forms of Social Relationship," by Dr Pitirim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Fourth of a series on "The Twilight of Sensate Culture," sponsored by the Lowell Institute in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Lecture on "Japanese Art as Material for History," by Sir George Sansom, Professor of Oriental History at Columbia University. In the large Lecture Hall, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 5 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 16**

**Radio Timetable: Page 12**

# Conant Warns of Shortage in Man Power

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12—Highly important national defense work in the chemical and physical laboratories of the Nation will "before long" be "severely crippled by lack of man power," Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told a Yale audience here last night.

Principal speaker in a symposium on "The University and National Defense," Dr. Conant warned that "we are in grave danger in this country of underestimating the importance of the trained man," both in defense preparations and in fighting a war, "if it comes to that."

"Every effort must be made to have our colleges and universities continue at full speed in turning out highly trained men" in such fields, as chemistry, physics, and engineering, he said. Local draft boards and appeal boards must also be made to see the problem and exempt the needed men from army service, he added.

"Some employers feel it may not seem to be patriotic to ask deferment for such workers," Dr. Conant observed. "My idea is that it would be unpatriotic not to ask deferment for trained men."

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Yale Professor of Public Health, and Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard Graduate School of Education also participated in the symposium.

Reviewing the history of the past 20 years, Dr. Seymour said the student must "inevitably" conclude that "not wealth alone, nor material armament, but moral quality is essential to national defense."

"The ultimate weakness of the totalitarian program relative to democracy is obvious," he stated. "But Hitler gave it at least temporary strength by stealing the positive qualities which first made democracy: intelligence, courage, self-sacrifice, the sense of responsibility.

"These are the qualities which according to our ancient tradition characterize the ideal product of our universities; in so far as we provide for their extensive culture we are serving the democratic cause."

### School Reform

Reform of our school system until all able young people get the education they need for a "fair economic start" in life is "crucial to our home-defense of democracy," Dr. Spaulding declared.

Massachusetts figures show that "nearly half" of the 50,000 pupils graduated each year from high schools have had "no training whatsoever or special advantage" in getting jobs, he said.

Last year there were in the Commonwealth 150,000 people under 26 years of age out of school and unemployed, he pointed out. Many of these tend to fall into the "permanently unemployed" class, he asserted.

Reorganization of vocational education programs and new high school courses on community opportunities are urgent needs, in Dr. Spaulding's opinion.

Moreover, it "is not at all clear" that the boys and girls who go on to college are the ones who can profit most from this advanced education, Dr. Spaulding declared. A State loan fund should be set up to provide for needy young people of exceptional ability, he suggested.

### Best Talent Utilized

Discussing the work now being done by the National Defense Research Committee, of which he is a member, Dr. Conant said the "best scientific talent of the Nation" has been put at the disposal of the armed forces.

Universities and industrial research laboratories are working on "several hundred separate projects" covering "a multitude of problems," the Harvard President said, refusing to enumerate them "for obvious reasons connected with military secrecy."

"Our universities are performing a tremendously important service for the defense of the Nation" in "these days of peril," he declared.

Physical and chemical work which he has witnessed in the research laboratories, arsenals, and proving grounds of the Army and Navy have also "enormously heartened" him, Dr. Conant observed.

## Gift for Britain

A mobile kitchen for the bombed areas of London was made possible by a benefit concert of the Wollaston Glee Club recently held in the Quincy High School Auditorium, it was announced today.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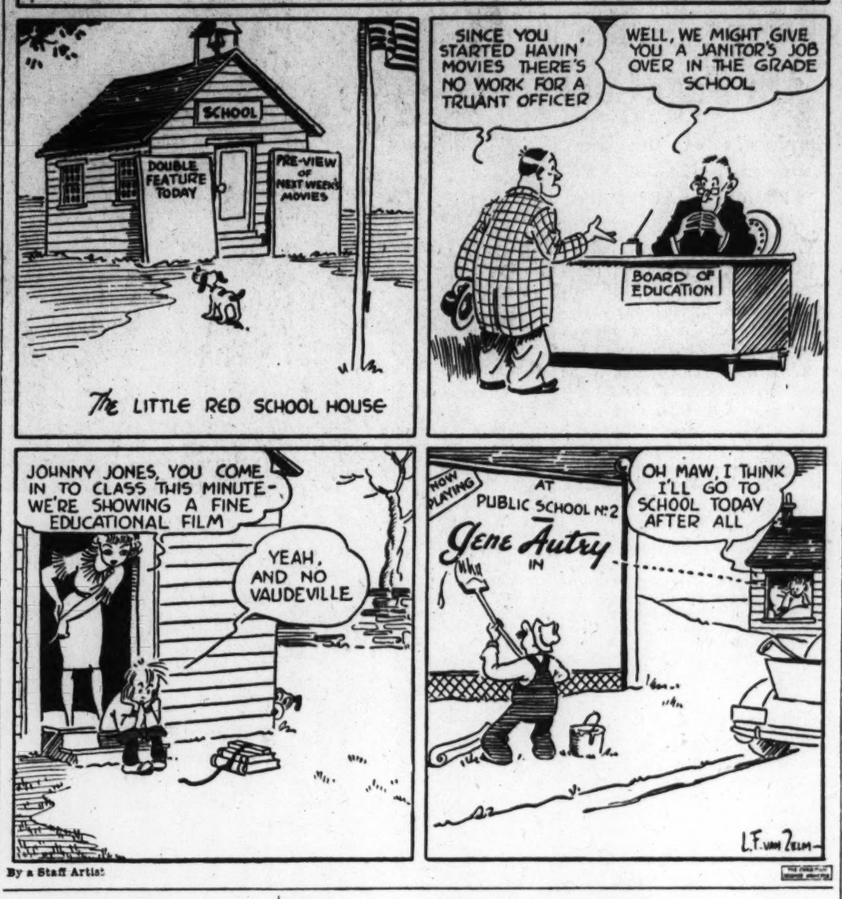
# Screened Education Moves Forward

NEWS ITEM:— NEW HAMPSHIRE SHOWS A GREAT INCREASE IN THE USE OF MOVING PICTURES TO EDUCATE CHILDREN IN THE STATE'S SECONDARY SCHOOLS.




By a Staff Artist

# Action Planned On Charges In Buckley Case

Prompt investigation by Suffolk County Grand Jury into attempted extortion charges made by Judge Frank W. Tomasello against witnesses who testified at the Boston Municipal Court inquest into the nomination and election of State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, was expected today following moves by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

The Attorney General and District Attorney William J. Foley disclosed that they had followed the case closely, and that Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney would be assigned at Mr. Bushnell's request to supervise the investigation.

Mr. Doyle represented the District Attorney's office during the inquest before Judge Tomasello, cross-examining scores of witnesses for more than a week.

Following Judge Tomasello's exoneration of the State Auditor of allegations of corrupt practices during his campaign, three judges of the Suffolk Superior Court dismissed a petition before them seeking removal of Mr. Buckley on similar charges.

Judge Tomasello's report stated that "the petitioner Vincent P. O'Brien made a false oath to the original petition," and that certain witnesses "did conspire and attempt to extort from Thomas J. Buckley a thing of value."

Mr. Bushnell disclosed, after reading the 11-page report, that he planned to ask District Attorney Foley to designate Mr. Doyle as the Commonwealth's representative in the Suffolk County prosecutor's office.

## Coast Guard Makes Shift in Chief of Staff

Commander Charles G. Roemer, commanding the Coast Guard cutter Ingram, is to be chief of staff at the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard, in the Custom House, effective Feb. 14, succeeding Commander Lyndon Spencer, who will take over the command of the Ingham. Staff officers plan an informal luncheon to both Commander Spencer and Commander Roemer, at the Chamber of Commerce building, tomorrow.

## Legislative Hearings Listed

Proposals for a State lottery to finance old-age assistance, head nearly 100 bills scheduled for hearings before 14 Massachusetts legislative committees tomorrow. The major hearings include:

The Committee on Ways and Means on the proposed State lottery, Gardiner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Taxation on a bill for a one-cent gasoline tax increase to aid real estate, a proposed $35 a $1,000 limitation on real estate taxation, and a proposal to establish a commission to study the feasibility of a $25 real estate tax limit. Room 407, 10 a. m.

The Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on measures to require the State to place speed limit signs on highways and to require applicants for automobile driving licenses to pass medical examinations. Room 427, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Public Health on bills to tighten regulation of beauty parlors. Room 450, 10:30 a. m.

# Weymouth Rejects Blimp Base

Citizens of Weymouth, Mass., voted 176-10 last night at a special town meeting not to take any action on articles in the special warrant whereby the town would have acquired land for a proposed base for lighter-than-air craft for the United States Navy.

Only a few hours previously Governor Saltonstall had signed a bill authorizing the town to acquire land by purchase or lease for Naval purposes.

The only course now remaining for the Navy Department, should it desire the Weymouth site as an airship base, would be to acquire it by right of eminent domain. Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl and a special naval board visited the Weymouth site several times indicating more than ordinary interest in the area. Captain Rosendahl also appeared before the townspeople in a special hearing in order to state the case for the Navy. At that time Captain Rosendahl said that it had been virtually decided to have at least one airship base in the northeastern area in order to have an aircraft coastal patrol.

It could not be known whether Captain Rosendahl and his board would consider a site in Saugus, Mass., offered by Godfrey L. Cabot, a Boston businessman interested in aeronautics. In order to put his offer on a sound basis Mr. Cabot authorized Governor Saltonstall to speak for him and stated that he would convey the land to State provided it was used only for the purposes for which the Navy desired it.

## Astronomer to Talk On 'Eclipse Hunting'

"Eclipse Hunting" will be the subject of the lecture to be given tonight at the New England Museum of Natural History. Adventure and achievement in the realm of astronomy will be described and illustrated by Dr. Clyde Fisher, Curator-in-Chief of the Hayden Planetarium, New York.

The steppes of Siberia and the Andes of Peru will be among remote places described in the lecture as places where great achievement has been made by astronomers. Dr. Fisher has made a special study of eclipses.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Feb. 13**
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

**For Thursday, Feb. 13**

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

## *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m. — Czechoslovakia Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00—News in Portuguese; Potpourri; Easy Does It.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Originalities; Popular Serenade.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Reveries; Dramatic sketch.

## *Today on Short Waves*

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—A Little Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Fehervary March; Palestrina Choir; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Scotts Abroad." Talk by John R. Allan. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut. Cmdr. Thomas Woodroofe, R. N. GSC 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Choral Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Malta." Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera; First and Second Acts of "La Traviata," by Joseph Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches": talk. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

# N. H. Apprenticeship Council Studies Skilled Work Problem

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12—The New Hampshire State Apprenticeship Council, a voluntary organization composed of 14 representatives of Labor, Industry, and Government, is studying the problem of furnishing skilled labor to industries of the State that produce items needed in the defense program.

The Council serving in an advisory capacity finds its first step must be to determine needs of industries and then to induce both industry and educational institutions to co-operate in training apprentices.

## Ear-Marked Revenue

There is a source of considerable revenue showing consistent increase, but much as they might like to, lawmakers cannot tap it because it is especially set aside for purposes not covered by the State budget.

The gasoline tax or road toll amounted to $3,810,426.42 for 1940 as compared with $3,673,235.11 for 1939, according to figures just released by State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball.

According to State law this revenue along with other motor vehicle revenue is ear-marked for the use of the State Highway Department, the Motor Vehicle Department, and the State Police highway patrol.

## Lots of Work Ahead

Cyril J. Fretwell, Clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, has issued the score card covering the first six weeks of the 1941 session of the lawmakers which shows that only 15 of the 395 bills and joint resolutions introduced have been cleaned up with still little signs of the hoped-for early adjournment. Activity is expected to speed up somewhat this week with about a dozen committee reports being in order, one bill having been carried over the week end on the table and one in unfinished business.

## Farms Increase

The number of farms in New Hampshire increased by 1,648 from 1930 to 1940, according to the figures just released by the Bureau of Census. During this same period the average size of the farms in the State showed a decline from 131.5 acres in 1930 to 109.3 acres in 1940. Of the 16,554 farms in New Hampshire as of April 1, 1940, 14,648 were being operated by full owners as compared with 12,966 ten years previous.

## Silver for Warship

Among the prized possessions of the New Hampshire Historical Society at its home in Concord is a large silver service given by the State of New Hampshire to the Battleship New Hampshire in 1908. Following the decommissioning of the battleship in 1923 the 70 pieces of silver in the service were stored at the Philadelphia Navy Yard until the historical society induced Navy officials to send the service to their home for exhibit. Now that a new battleship by the name of New Hampshire is to become part of the Navy, it is anticipated that the silver service will once again be moved out of New Hampshire and onto the New Hampshire afloat. The service was designed and made by the William B. Durgin Company, which was a prominent Concord industry at the time. All of the silver pieces have gold linings and each carries the State shield. The State legislature in 1907 appropriated $6,000 to cover the cost of the silver service and it was given to the New Hampshire at Portsmouth Harbor a year later.

# 116,700 Animals Aided by League

More than 116,700 animals were cared for during the past year by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, it was reported by President Robert F. Sellar at the annual meeting of the organization held recently.

Mr. Sellar declared, however, that outside the collection and shelter work of the League many problems remain requiring united and concerted effort of every humane organization and humane-minded individual. The chief problems, he said, are bad practices in the transportation of livestock and exploitation of animals in the production of motion pictures.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Robert F. Sellar; First Vice-President, Roger Ernst; Treasurer, Bentley W. Warren, Jr.; Assistant Treasurer, Stuart C. Rand; Secretary, Miss Helen Leighton.

# Bay State House To Get Amplifier

Proceedings at the desk of the Speaker of the House of Representatives often have been dark secrets to members who sometimes have not been able to hear announcements by the Speaker and the Clerk.

Soon, however, this situation will be remedied because the House yesterday voted $300 for an amplifying system for the use of the Clerk and the Speaker. The system was given a trial on Monday to the general satisfaction of all members. The amplifier will be of particular value during House roll call votes.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Mary M. McBride | Orphans of Divorce: sk. | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Musical program | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Treasury of Song | Honeymoon Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch | The Islanders | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | New England Home | John's Other Wife: sk. | Pepper Young's Family | El Paseo Troubadours | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | News; Movie talk | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | El Paseo Troubadours | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife": sk. | "It's Dance Time" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "We, the Abbotts" | "Susan, Be Smooth": women's program | "Stella Dallas": serial | Henry Cincone's Orch. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Hilltop House" | | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | The Cavanaughs | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 | "Kate Hopkins" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | The Johnson Family | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "The Goldbergs" | Shall We Waltz? | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | Rhythm Rendezvous | Drama Behind the News | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix: sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight": sk. | Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Swing Serenade | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Digest |
| 6:30 | News Review | Swing Serenade | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dance Digest |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | RFD Melodies | Memory Lane | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Rhumba Orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen: sketch | Sport comment | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Meet Mr. Meek": comedy drama | Cavalcade of America | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Kosciusko Memorial Program |
| 7:45 | | Cavalcade of America | "Waltz Time" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | |
| 8:00 | "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson | "Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker | Tony Martin, tenor; or. | New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Russia Potential Friend or Foe?" | Kosciusko Program |
| 8:15 | | | "How Did You Meet": sk. | | WMEX Drama Shop |
| 8:30 | "Dr. Christian": dramatization; News | "Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sk. | Party: Louise Massey and the Westerners | | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | | | | George MacFarland's Or. |
| 9:00 | Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra | "Frontline Headlines" "Dream Castle" | "Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch. | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:15 | | | | News Service | |
| 9:30 | | News; Quiz Program. With Jimmy Flynn | "Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch | B. U. Sixth Annual All Sports Dinner | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | | | | | Five Star News |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Wendell L. Willkie | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | Wendell L. Willkie | Local Sports |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | Wendell L. Willkie | | Wendell L. Willkie | Local Sports |
| 10:30 | Frazier Hunt | Concert Hall of the Air | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | Address by Thomas E. Dewey; recording | Local Sports |
| 10:45 | News of the World | Concert Hall of the Air | | | Local Sports |
| 11:00 | News; weather news | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Local Sports |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of Music": recordings | Woody Herman's Orch. | Local News; Weather | Billiard interviews | Local Sports |
| 11:30 | | Dick Rogers' Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | 'Adventures in Rhythm': Dave Rose's Orchestra | Day's End |
| 11:45 | | Dick Rogers' Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | | Day's End; News |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Morning Review | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | On Your Toes | Musical Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; news | Studio Program | George and Dixie | News Reporter | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | News of Europe | News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 | "Rowdy Revue" | News; "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 | Jimmie and Dick | "Musical Clock" | Movie talk: Music | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 | "Lover's Lane" | News; Talk; Music | N. E. Town Hall Party | U. S. Governm't Reports | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | American School of the Air | "The Breakfast Club" | Food News | The Merry-Go-Round | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | | Gretchen McMullen | The Breakfast Club | The Merry-Go-Round | Frank Gallucci's Radio Review |
| 9:45 | Bachelor's Children | "The Breakfast Club" | "Musical Roundup" | Choir Loft | |
| 10:00 | By Kathleen Norris | "Family Circle" | "This Small Town" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Deep River Boys | Melody Strings | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother": sk. | "Story of Mary Marlin" | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | Musical Calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Concert Hall of the Air | "The Guiding Light" | "25 Years Ago Today" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Letter-Quest, with John Kiley and J. MacMaster |
| 11:15 | "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, songs | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister": sk. | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | "The Road of Life" | Poultry talk | Singing Guitar |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum": sketch | Highlights, Halftones | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Talk; Georgia Mae | "Till We Meet Again" | News Service | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Songs; Stocks; Music | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home Hour: Walter | Leaders in Dance Time | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | | Leaders in Dance Time | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | U. S. Navy Band | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | Carnival | U. S. Navy Band | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | 'Right to Happiness' | Agriculture news | Marjorie Mills: household talk | Recorded BBC News | Novachord Solos |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; Weather | | Piano and organ | Howard Barlow's Orch. |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | Hum and Strum; Talk | Hymns of All Churches | News, Cedric Foster | Prairie Pioneers |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | "Music You Want" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Military Defense talk | John Kiley, organist |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "Music You Want" | "Valiant Lady": drama | School of the Air | Melodic Moods |
| 2:45 | "Home of the Brave" | "Music You Want" | "Light of the World" | School of the Air | News Service |
| 3:00 | Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Harvard-B. I. State College debate on the Abolishment of the Electoral College | Studio Program |
| 3:15 | Treasury of Song | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": drama | | Studio Program |
| 3:30 | "Around the Hub" | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | | Studio Program |
| 3:45 | News; Movie talk | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | | Studio Program |
| 4:00 | "Portia Blake": sk. | "Mother o' Mine": sk. | "Backstage Wife": sk | "It's Dance Time" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "We, the Abbotts" | Natural Science talk | "Stella Dallas" | Henry Cincone's Orch. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | The Cavanaughs | Marion Jenkins, contralto |
| 4:45 | "Kate Hopkins" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "The Johnson Family" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "The Goldbergs" | Tropical Moods | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | Rhythm Rendezvous | "Superman" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Frank Gallucci's Review |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs | Swing Serenade | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Digest |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Swing Serenade | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dance Digest |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "R. F. D. Melodies" | "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Rhumba Orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Here's Morgan" | "Who's News?" |
| 7:30 | "Vox Pop": interviews | Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B. Parks, m. c. | Serenaders | Concert Miniatures | Castles in the Air |
| 7:45 | | | "Confidentially Yours" | Concert Miniatures | Castles in the Air |
| 8:00 | "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers | "Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra | Wythe Williams Interviews | Fireside Time |
| 8:15 | | | | | Am. Legion Auxiliary |
| 8:30 | "City Desk": newspaper drama; News | Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; vocalists | "The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone | "In Chicago Tonight": variety program | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | | | | Sincerely Yours |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Amateur Hour | Frontline Headlines | Music Hall: Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Oscar Levant; Glen Gray; Fee Wee Hunt; orchestra | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:15 | | Eleanor Lane, songs | | Arthur Mann, comment | |
| 9:30 | | News; America's Town Meeting: "Should the English-Speaking Democracies Unite Now?" | | Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:45 | | | | | |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | "Ahead of the Headlines" N. Y. & London speakers | Rudy Vallee Show: orchestra; chorus; guests "Joe and Mabel": comedy sketch | "Border Patrol" | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Sports Quiz with Jay Wesley | | | News Service | George MacFarland's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Major Bowes' Amateur Hour | | | Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor | |
| 10:45 | News of the World | | | | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:00 | Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Talk, Dr. Frank Kingdon | Ranny Weeks' Orch. |
| 11:15 | Master Works of Music; records | Woody Herman's Orch. | Local news; Weather | Hockey comment | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | | Orrin Tucker's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Freddy Martin's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Philip La Follette | Orrin Tucker's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | | "Day's End"; News |

# Military Aircraft Production Declared Over 1,000 in January

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 12—American production of military aircraft exceeded 1,000 planes a month in January, according to Harvey L. Williams, member of the Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison management engineering organization.

Speaking at a meeting of business men and manufacturers sponsored by the Minute Men's Club of this city, Mr. Williams said that total American aircraft production in January topped 2,000 units, of which about 800 were planes for the private owner market, over 100 were large transport planes, and more than 1,000 were for military purposes. Training planes comprised about one-half of the military production, Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Williams, a former governor of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and the first head of the Connecticut Aeronautical Development Commission, said that he expected aircraft production to exceed $1,000,000,000 in 1941 and recommended the slogan of "Better a Billion" for the aircraft industry during the current year.

If the aviation manufacturers succeed in their program by the end of the year, Mr. Williams said, they will have doubled the value of their output in three years. In 1938 the dollar value of aircraft production was a little more than $100,000,000, was doubled in 1939 to $225,000,000, and in 1940 was more than doubled again to $544,000,000.

Continuation of the large civilian pilot training program with more opportunity for non-college men to participate in it, was also recommended by Mr. Williams. He urged the encouragement of private flying and the mass production of low priced planes because of the value of a civilian air reserve in time of emergency.

A continued growth of the American air line system was urged by Mr. Williams, both as a military asset for fast transportation of men and materials, and so that research and progress in commercial aviation may go on. He pointed out that England, France, Italy and Germany had continued design, construction and operation of commercial air transports during the war.

Longer non-stop range, lower costs a ton mile of cargo and greater speeds in commercial aircraft were forecast by Mr. Williams. He said that New York-to-London non-stop in 14 hours, or New York-to-Rio de Janeiro non-stop in 24 hours were much nearer to practical accomplishment than the public recognizes today.

## Recreation Group For Soldiers Urged

Proposed formation of a Southeastern Massachusetts District Authority to develop recreational facilities for soldiers housed at Camp Edwards was sharply attacked today by numerous Cape Cod residents.

The bill, introduced by Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R), of Wareham, would authorize the proposed organization to spend $150,000 in 1941 and $200,000 in 1942 to develop recreational and social facilities in the 15 towns of Barnstable County and six communities in southern Plymouth County. The State would finance the cost.

John P. Sylvia, Town Counsel of Falmouth and Sandwich, charged that sponsors of the proposal were "attempting to interpose, without our consent, another government, with powers of taxation, eminent domain, and many other powers."

Mrs. Paul Swift of Barnstable insisted the bill would establish a bureaucracy. She told the committee that Cape Cod towns were able to develop their own recreational facilities without State or Federal funds.

The measure was favored by Dr. Samuel E. Pond, representing the Camp Edwards Liaison Committee, formed last December.

## Family Building Commission Urged

Formation of a Legislative recess commission to investigate the effects of industrialization upon family development and of methods to "encourage family building and population development" was sought today before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

The bill to set up a commission was filed by the Massachusetts Mother's Health Council. Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University, and Mrs. John H. Kimball, former President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, supported the proposal.

Professor Zimmerman stated, "At present the population policy, or lack of such policy, in Massachusetts, is determined more or less by pressure groups, none of which has a rounded point of view or comprehends the total picture."

Under the proposal the Commission would study the problem of economic and environmental handicaps to the raising of children consequent upon recent economic and social changes.

## Tobin Increases His Legal Staff

Appointment of two assistants to the Corporation Counsel of Boston was announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. They are Robert D. Fielding and Jerome A. Polcari.

Mr. Fielding, who will receive $3,200 a year, is a former Assistant Attorney General and Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County. He graduated from Harvard University and Boston University Law School.

Mr. Polcari, a prominent figure among Italo-Americans in Boston, is a graduate of Suffolk Law School. He will receive $1,800 a year.

# *Planning for British War Relief Ball*

By a Staff Photographer

**Group of Workers Discuss Preparations**

**Boston debutantes and prominent young men of the city are caught up in the whirl of preparations for the season's feature social event, the British War Relief Ball, which promises to be as "colossal" and spectacular as a Hollywood premiere, with prominent movie stars and theater folk mingling with titled English guests, including Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Lady Halifax, amid an authentic setting of prewar London. The Ball, which will take place on Feb. 20 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, is occupying the attention of (left to right) John Murnane, Miss Hope Halsey, Miss Joan Curtis, Robert Brauns, Fannie Whillwright, and Charles Choate, who are gathered at a Berkeley Street studio for dress rehearsal and scenery-making.**

# Legislators' Pay Rise Bill Now Goes to Ways and Means

Swiftly approved by the Legislative Committee on Public Service, the bill increasing from $2,000 to $3,000 the biennial pay of 280 Massachusetts legislators was today headed for further consideration by the Ways and Means Committee before the issue reaches the debating stage in the House of Representatives.

The Public Service Committee's approval came within a few hours after a public hearing on the $1,000 increase bill and a compromise measure providing $500 for the legislators for expenses in the off-session year of a biennial session. Legislators generally and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor supported the $1,000 increase while the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and Republican House and Senate leaders favored the $500 "expense" measure.

Today, legislators favoring the $1,000 increase were attempting to build up House and Senate strength to override a possible veto by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Two years ago, the Governor vetoed similar legislation and the Senate by two votes failed to override the veto.

It is possible the salary issue will not reach the floor of the House for some time, inasmuch as the Ways and Means Committee may delay consideration of the measure until after the forthcoming budget hearings.

Meanwhile, the Public Service Committee is holding the $500 "expense" measure until final action is taken on the $1,000 salary increase bill.

Along with the legislative salary bill, the Public Service Committee reported favorably a measure increasing the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

The legislative salary bill would cost the State $280,000 additional while the $500 "expense" bill would cost $140,000.

## Hub Bankers Hear Vivid Recital Of French Downfall

The collapse of the French Army was due to lack of organization, modern bombers, and up-to-date antiaircraft guns, according to Nicholas de Weiner, formerly Adjutant with the 14th Regiment de Dragons Portes, who addressed the thirty-first annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Hotel Statler last night.

About 500 bankers and their wives heard Adjutant de Weiner describe the pitiful experiences of the French Army in its struggle with the overwhelming forces of the Nazis. Born in Russia, and escaping from the Czarist regime with his White Russian parents, Nicholas de Weiner was educated in England and France, served with General Franco's forces during the Spanish civil war, and joined the French Army just before war was declared.

He gave a most graphic description of the gallant fight put up by the French—a story packed with instances of mismanagement, inadequate support, and lack of gasoline and modern equipment. The Nazis, he said, were, on the other hand, equipped with quantities of the most modern fighting machines, and were extremely well-organized.

J. Leroy Dart, of Jacksonville, Florida, President of the American Institute of Banking, spoke briefly of the aims and purposes of the organization. Chartered banking is on trial in the United States, he said, and banking education should be directed toward meeting the demands of the fuure.

## Reputedly False Coins Are Good

Rumors that counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces are being circulated in Boston by certain foreign governments were squelched today by Harry A. Barker, head of the United States Secret Service in New England.

Mr. Barker explained that a certain series of "Liberty quarters" had been issued some years ago in which the date was higher than the protective ridge around the edge. This had caused the date to wear off the money.

Recently, reports were circulated that these quarters had been minted abroad and were being flooded into the American market by foreign agents. Mr. Barker insisted today that the quarters were, in fact, good.

### Minimum Wage Hearing

Public hearing on a proposed minimum wage for women office workers has been set for March 4 at 10:30 a. m., it is announced by the State Minimum Wage Commission. The place will be the Gardner Auditorium in the State House. The minimum to be then considered calls for $16 a week for experienced office workers and $15 for inexperienced.

# 'El' Service Is Sought To Points North

Declaring that little or nothing has been done in the last 20 years to provide a co-ordinated system of direct transportation into Boston for commuters along the North Shore sections, George F. Murphy, former representative from East Boston, today told the Legislative Committee on Transportation that it was time something constructive was accomplished in that direction.

Mr. Murphy was one of several persons appearing to support legislation seeking direct elevated service into Boston from points as far away as Lynn and Saugus. The present bus services were declared inadequate, particularly since the shutdown of the Revere Beach Rail lines.

The new transportation system would cover all of the communities in north Suffolk, Essex and Norfolk counties, offering a service that Mr. Murphy stated has already been extended to commuters to the south of Boston. The northern communities, he said, have too long suffered from a costly and inadequate transportation system.

Also appearing was W. P. Coughlin of Winthrop who stated that his community has been saddled with a 20-cent fare to East Boston, and that half this fare was imposed for the purchase of new equipment by the bus lines. He would put the transportation system into the hands of the Elevated which needs no new equipment.

## Absentee Ballot Extension Urged

Passage of a constitutional amendment making it possible for physically disabled persons to vote by absentee ballot was favored today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The committee has before it several bills on the same subject. Mr. Cook favored removing the present provision requiring that an absentee voter must be in a community separated by at least one municipality from his legal residence to qualify for an absentee ballot. He said this provision was originally designed to influence those who could do so to go home to vote. But the law, he added, makes it impossible for a physically disabled voter to cast a ballot.

# 15-Mile Line Of Troops On Way to Devens

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—A 15-mile-long line made up of 1,700 army regulars of the First Division Artillery got under way before dawn today on a 240-mile one-day "march" to Fort Devens, near Ayer, Mass.

Clear and comparatively mild weather—the temperature hereabouts sometimes drops to 20 below zero—favored the soldiers as they set out over a route once ranged by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys.

In line were businesslike '75's and anti-tank guns, as well as 275 trucks, command cars, "rolling kitchens," trailers, motorcycles and radio cars, all borne on rubber tires.

Spaced to disrupt civilian traffic as little as possible, the vehicles moved down through the Champlain Valley in an itinerary touching Montpelier, Barre, Wells River, across the State line to Walpole and Keene, N. H., and into Fitchburg and Ayer, Mass.

The line was scheduled to travel at an average speed of 25 miles an hour. Its first units were due at Fort Devens at about 3 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Only one stop was scheduled—45 minutes for a hot meal that will be prepared on the kitchens while they are en route.

Members of the 7th, 32nd and 33rd Field Artillery, the regulars will be joined at their new permanent station at Devens by another 500 men from the First Division, who are being transferred from Madison Barracks in New York.

The barracks being vacated at Fort Ethan Allen will be occupied by 2,600 New York National Guardsmen during a year of training under the national defense program.

## Approval Urged For Joint Airports

Legislation authorizing two or more municipalities to build and maintain joint airports was advocated today by Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

The Snow proposal provides for establishment of boards on which each municipality, participating jointly in the ownership of an airport, shall have equal representation for the operation of the air field.

Mr. Snow said the bill has been approved by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts. The Aeronautics Director declared that Athol and Orange, and Worcester and North Grafton, are among the communities which may take advantage of this legislation. There was no opposition to the bill.

## Maine Shipyards Launch Destroyer

BATH, Maine, Feb. 12 (AP)—A new addition to United States' expanding Navy, the destroyer Woolsey, was launched at the Bath Iron Works, Inc., shipyard today. Mrs. Irving Spencer of Versailles, Ky., was sponsor.

The sleek craft was named in honor of two American naval heroes, Capt. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, Mrs. Spencer's grandfather, and Commodore Melancthon Brooks Woolsey, her uncle.

Mrs. Spencer is the wife of the Chaplain at Margaret Hall, a Kentucky school for girls. In the launching party were her cousin, Mrs. C. B. Brophy of Rye, N. Y., and her nephew, M. Woolsey Brathwaite, of East Market, Md.

## Garbage Disposal Demurrer Upheld

Ten taxpayers today lost the initial skirmish in Suffolk Superior Court in a suit to prevent the city of Boston from carrying out an award of a garbage disposal contract in the Back Bay to the bidder selected by the city.

Judge Edward T. Broadhurst sustained a demurrer of the City of Boston but granted the petitioners time in which to amend their petition. The petitioners claimed that Public Works Commissioner George F. Hyland "yielded his best judgment to the recommendations of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin."

The contract was awarded to the third lowest bidder. The petitioners claimed the contract was part of a fraudulent plan and not in the best interests of the city.

# New England Defense Front Is Active All Along the Line

Activity on the New England defense front continues as the following items from the day's news indicate:

**Receiving Line:** Lieut-Col Albert F. Christie, Commandant of the Recruit Reception Center at Fort Devens arrived at Camp Edwards with his staff today to set up a new reception center for the 9,100 men to be inducted into the 26th Division.

**Rapid Fire:** Yankee Division headquarters has announced that recruits will be received at the fast rate of 500 to 650 a day beginning about Feb. 26.

**Busy as Bees:** The new recruit reception center on Dartmouth Street, Boston, sent 198 men to Fort Devens yesterday to begin their year's training. Thirty-six of the 234 draftees examined were turned down continuing the high rejection rate which has prevailed since induction got under way.

**Men with wings:** The monthly group of air corps members—51 in all—were sent on their way yesterday. One group headed for Maxwell Field, Alabama, the rest to Albany, Ga.

**On their way:** While 500 new draftees were arriving at Fort Devens yesterday from all over New England special trains were taking others who had been through their course of sprouts to new posts. Distribution was as follows: Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 150; Fort Preble, Maine, 150; Camp Edwards, 42; Westover Field, 12; Fort Banks, Winthrop, 42; Fort H. G. Wright, New York, 70.

**Business is good:** Civilian vocation of Private Lloyd E. Harkema of Pittsfield served him well in Uncle Sam's army—he's signed up 97 per cent of the 104th Infantry personnel for $2,566,500 worth of Government life insurance. An insurance agent in civilian days the private was ordered recently to sell the idea of Government service life insurance to his buddies. He began the task Feb. 3. After interviewing 86 officers and 907 enlisted men he completed his job by dusk of the 7th.

**Only make believe:** The 68th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) went to Taunton today for maneuvers to give civilians a peek at the work of a modern antiaircraft regiment. Under Col. Charles B. Meyer the unit will give an after-dark demonstration on target location and tracking with the aid of searchlights.

**New transfer:** The War Department, it was announced, is contemplating assigning Col. Olin C. Longino, recently nominated to be a Brigadier General, to command the 36th Coast Artillery Brigade at Camp Edwards. Colonel Longino is now at Fort Crockett, Texas.

**Score for Maine:** A new low record for rejectees at Augusta, Maine, induction station was established during the first three days of Maine's fourth draft period when only one out of 60 recruits was turned down.

**More than year:** Col. John B. Jacobson, Commander of the 172d Field Artillery of Manchester, predicted before the New Hampshire House Military Affairs Committee that none of the National Guardsmen or draftees will be home after a year. "They will remain in uniform until the emergency ends," he said.

## Brookline Shows Growth

A total of 41,245 residents, 20 years old and over, was recorded in the annual police listing at Brookline, according to the Registrar of Voters. This was 915 more than last year, with every section of the town contributing to the increase.

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Our semi-annual sale of these famous stockings. . . . This year a complete wardrobe, 2 to 7-thread styles. Shepardess stockings are exclusive to Filene's in Boston . . . they sell day in day out at 88c a pair . . . now save 20% in this sale. In all new spring colors, also gun-metal, black or white in the 7-thread style. Tell us your costume color and let us choose for you!
Come in! Write or phone HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M.

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Which even a babe may understand."
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The language of flowers is a language of love. Flowers are ever kindly—they speak softly, whispering of beauty that lies deep within the heart. In their gayest moods they sing of joy, reflecting the brilliance of sun and rainbow.

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You reach out-of-town friends as easily as in-town friends by telephone. . . . And the spoken word is always acceptable!

LOWEST OUT-OF-TOWN TELEPHONE RATES NIGHTS AFTER 7 AND ALL DAY SUNDAY

# Rossmen Head for New York and New Hockey Record—Harvard Coach Moves On

## Boston Sextet to Battle Rangers in Crucial Game

By Web Morse

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Boston Bruins, National Hockey League leaders, entrained for New York this afternoon. Their game is against the New York Rangers, co-holders of the present N. H. L. record of 19 games without defeat, and it is a natural set-up that these two should meet in the game.

Rangers established their record of 19 last season, and, while the club has not been going well this season, there is no doubt but that the New Yorkers will lean heavily on their hockey sticks to prevent the Bruins from creating a new mark. The prospect of a new league mark is alluring enough so that practically the entire body of Boston hockey writers plans to see the game.

Before approximately 15,000 rabid Boston fans at the Garden here last night, the Bruins tied the mark of the Rangers and took over the lead from Toronto Maple Leafs. Toronto took the undisputed lead on Nov. 18 and held it until last night. First place is still at stake in this game tomorrow night, however, since the Leafs already have played one less game, and tomorrow night makes two.

**Balanced Power**

In defeating Detroit last night the Bruins displayed tremendous, balanced power. The Red Wings were shut out 4-0, but not once did they bow or buckle to the Boston charges. They fought with an admirable fierceness of courage. It took the Bruins some time to break away from the close checking of Detroit, and a team of less ability than the Bruins might easily have been discouraged.

The first goal came at 16:10 of the first period, when Dumart converted on a play with Schmidt. The prettiest play of the game came in the second session at 19:30 when Clapper scored goal No. 203 of his long career, Cowley assisting. Wiseman and Conacher tallied in the third period, with Hollett and Conacher assisting the former and Wiseman and Cowley the latter.

**Third Shutout**

The Boston goalie, Frankie Brimsek, admitted after the game that he missed nearly 10 shutouts this season that were easier than the one he gathered last night. Detroit broke away from the Bruin attacks at least six or seven times to place a scorer clear in front of Brimsek, but not one of them could beat him. This made the third shutout of the season for the Boston goalie and he is now tied with Turk Broda of the Leafs. There have been exactly 12 shutouts this season and these two share half of them.

Brimsek played a stellar role last night that was partly lost in the scoring efforts of the Bruins. He was superb at all times and had a total of 28 saves to make, most of them difficult ones. He tended the nets in the manner in which he won the Vezina trophy two years ago. He is a little out of the running for the trophy at present this year having had 81 goals scored against him, whereas Broda has only 66 and Johnny Mowers of Detroit 72.

**Credited Brimsek**

After the game those Red Wings who were in the mood to talk gave due credit to the Bruins but were shaking their heads sadly thinking of the saves Brimsek made. They were of the opinion that had one or two of their near attempts scored, the complexion of the game might have changed entirely.

Before the game, there was concern among those close to the Bruins that the pressure of the past month would prove too great. They thought possibly the Bruins might falter in their attempt to equal the record and when the game started and the Wings hit the Bruins hard and often, the accomplishment looked even more doubtful.

**Play Very Fast**

Detroit offered close-checking wings and a pyramid defense in which the center scurried back behind the two defensemen, but when the Bruins gathered momentum that system hardly held because play was too fast. Referee Mickey Ion was unable to follow the play part of the time and a degree of roughness escaped his attention.

On the opposite end of the ice from Brimsek the Detroit rookie goalie, Johnny Mowers, covered himself with glory. He was even applauded by the Boston hockey fans, especially on one save from Art Jackson who had broken clear to head directly at him unhurried. Mowers charged and Jackson fired into his pads. Another smart play on his part prevented Conacher. He had one "break" however when Dit Clapper tapped a rolling puck past him and it curved unchecked to the post and away.

* * *

Bill Cowley added two more assists to his total of 32 and now needs only three to tie the all-time record of 37 made by Joe Primeau of Toronto in the 1931-32 season . . . With 13 games remaining on the schedule there is little doubt that the Ottawa boy will be the new record holder for assists . . . He is not likely to touch the total point mark of 43 goals and 30 assists of Cooney Weiland, Bruin coach . . . Weiland made his scoring record in the 1929-30 season.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Bee Youngsters Sign Contracts

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced this afternoon that Louis Gremp and Clarence Bray had signed their 1941 contracts. Bray joins the Boston varsity this spring out of Evansville, where he batted a good .336 in the Three-I League in 106 games. A six-foot left-hander, he may be the young center fielder Casey Stengel is looking for. John Quinn says the boy is a cinch to make the grade if he hits at all, because he is good enough defensively and a streak on the bases. Gremp is a promising young right-handed first baseman, but probably needs more minor league seasoning.

* * *

The signing of Jimmy Foxx to a new Red Sox contract was the chief topic at Fenway Park today until the club received an order from Commissioner Landis. The Commissioner has forced the Sox to take Alex Mustaikis to Sarasota next week, although nobody can imagine why. In his brief stays with the locals, the lanky right-hand pitcher has shown nothing to warrant retention. The move, of course, is in line with the recent Landis ruling that all men shall get a thorough trial before being cast adrift.

* * *

Mustaikis was with the Red Sox from July 5 to Aug. 13 of last year and during that stretch compiled an American League earned run average of 9.00—15 earned runs in exactly 15 innings of labor. This hardly suggests major league hurling. Later the pitcher was sent to Hollywood as part payment for Bill Fleming, but the Pacific Coast League team shipped Alex back and his next stop was Louisville. Mustaikis appealed to Landis and was upheld.

* * *

More than 800 persons are expected to gather this evening in Boston University's Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue for the Terriers' sixth annual all-sports dinner. Most of the evening will be given over to football, for in addition to marking a tribute to Assistant Coach Al Kawal, who leaves shortly for Michigan State, the affair will see letters and insignia awarded to varsity and freshman gridders.

* * *

Among the speakers are De-Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry, who recently left Brown to become head football coach at Dartmouth; Neal O'Hara, Boston columnist; Head Coach Pat Hanley; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics; and Charles Francis Adams, member of the Board of Trustees. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p. m., preceded by a reception at 6.

* * *

Henry T. McCarthy, Physical Director at M. I. T., has been elected Chairman of the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission, the group which sponsors the Boston championships each year. The commission also announced two changes in the eligibility rules for this year's tourney, the preliminary games of which will be held March 22 and 24, the semifinals March 26, and the final March 29. The new rules prevent players from transferring from one team to another indiscriminately and stipulate that only players who are residents of Boston may participate in the tournament.

* * *

Tufts' freshman mile relay team, unbeaten to date, will make a bid for national recognition March 1 when it competes in the I. C. 4-A meet in New York's Madison Square Garden. The quartet, comprising John Desmond, Charlie Campbell, Charlie Fields, and Harry Drake, beat Brown and New Hampshire in the V. F. W. meet, Rhode Island State and Holy Cross in the Prout games, and Holy Cross again in the B. A. A. meet. Best time established by the four is 3m. 32s. a time which Coach Clarence "Ding" Dussault believes will be bettered when the boys are pressed.

* * *

Tufts, incidentally, will also be represented by a couple of other competitors—one of whom is pretty well known to New York fans. Running in the hurdles will be Eddie Dugger who will be defending the title he won a year ago in record time. Also representing Tufts in the hurdles will be the mayor of the college, Walter Hall. Bill Atkinson, who won the two-mile crown at last year's meet, will not defend his title. Now enrolled in the graduate school at Tufts, Bill is concentrating on his studies.

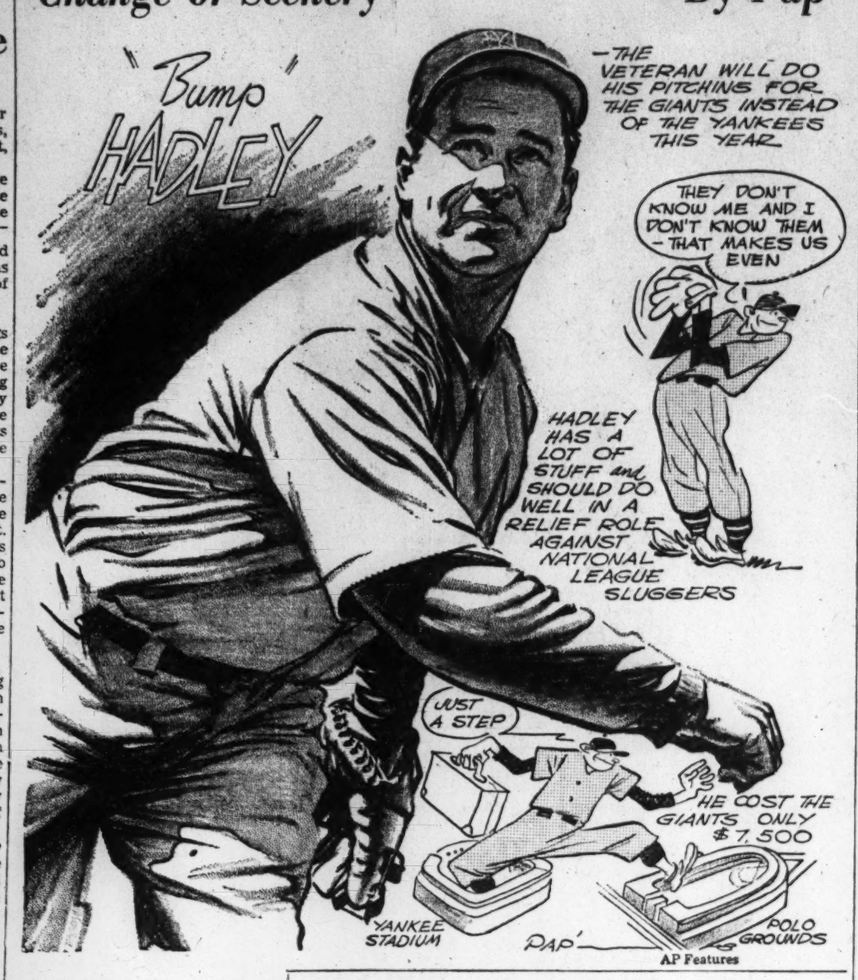
* * *

The Boston College hockey team continued its winning ways last night when it overcame a stubborn Boston University sextet 6-3 in a New England Intercollegiate League game at the Arena. In another game, Northeastern set back Middlebury, 9-1. The Eagles have now won 11 games in a row since they dropped their opening game to Yale and should finish their season undefeated and win the league championship. Northeastern's victory was paced by little Bob Fernberg, who scored four goals—three in a row in the second period.

* * *

Shorts . . . Mustaikis hurt his chances with the Red Sox several years ago when, while on option with Little Rock, he tried to throw a ball up into the air and out of range of floodlights . . . He did it, but was ineffective for a whole season . . . He is fast but wild . . . The four seeded teams gained the quarter-final round last night of the mixed doubles state badminton championship at the University Cub . . . The Lambert, Victory and Sugar Bowl trophies, won by the last B. C. football team, are on display at R. H. White's . . . Trophies won by 1920 and '28 teams are also there . . . Zene Venzke recently received the New York A. C.'s gold medal for "progress in 1940" . . . Gene, incidentally, has run in 11 straight Baxter Miles and never finished below third place.

## Change of Scenery —By Pap'




AP Features

Bump Hadley will do his pitching for the New York Giants instead of the Yankees this season. The mound veteran has been in organized baseball for 15 years and up to now his big league hurling has been against American League sluggers.

Hadley has long been one of our favorite baseball players. He has never lost his sense of humor or proportion. Success never went to his head any more than prolonged streaks of misfortune. Bump always figured that the game had been very good to him, owed him nothing and he never forgot that the fans were entitled to his best efforts.

The Giants picked up Hadley from the Yankees for the waiver price, $7,500. This was the first time the two New York teams ever got together on a direct deal. They have purchased one another's farm hands and signed former members of the other's team, but there seemed to be some sort of an understanding between the rival clubs to engage in no direct deals.

Hadley may come in very handy as a relief pitcher for the Giants despite his unimpressive record for 1940 when he won only three games against five losses. He did work in 25 games, mostly in relief roles.

In temperament, Hadley is ideally suited for relief work. He'll take his time no matter how things are going. The opposition generally nicks him for a goodly number of hits but you seldom see a big inning charged against him. He has plenty of stuff, is smart and tricky. He has a rubber arm and thrives on plenty of work. Against National Leaguers he is likely to get by for some time and prove a real help to the Giants.

## Hockey Sextets Meet at Garden For N. E. Title

Eight hockey teams are scheduled to face off at the Garden this Friday and Saturday in an elimination tournament to determine the New England standard-bearer for the National Amateur Hockey Association championships to be held in March.

Five of the eight clubs have paid their registration fee and include Boston Reds, Mt. Hood of Melrose, Needham H. C., Walpole H. C., and Boston Rangers. The remaining three teams will be announced shortly.

The national title, called the Senior "B" title, was won by the "97" Club of Boston last year. This team will not be required to compete in this year's elimination tourney, as it automatically qualifies as defending titlist. Play will begin Friday and continue until midnight, and will resume Saturday until the final is reached Saturday evening.

The "B" championship list includes such teams as those mentioned above and the Junior Olympics. The Senior Olympics belong to the "A" group.

### Delancey a Pilot

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Having attained his goal of returning to the major leagues, Catcher Bill Delancey will leave the Cardinals this season and manage one of their minor league farms. His new post will be announced in a few days.

## Bees Represent Best Buy In Pro Baseball Business

By Ed Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The best buy in baseball—perhaps in the entire professional sports field—is right here in Boston and nobody is willing, or in a financial position, to take advantage of the opportunity. We speak, of course, of the Bees.

For several months, with Commissioner Landis urging Charles F. Adams to unload his investment in the Bees, rumors of a sale have stirred along the Eastern diamond front. Over the past week end a Brooklyn manufacturer of synthetic pearls said that he was interested in sinking $50,000 into the venture, because of his friendship with Casey Stengel.

However, Bob Quinn, the man whom any prospective buyer must do business with, is still waiting for someone to walk into his Hive office, open a bill fold and slap real money down onto his desk. In other words, there has been an abundance of words, but very little action.

**A Rosy Future**

Not even the mighty Yankee empire, with its ball club, Stadium and minor league affiliations, is a wiser financial investment than the Hub's National League outfit. Although Bob Quinn refuses to discuss price figures for publication, and a bad guess is worse than none at all, it is no secret that the Bees can be bought for a lot less money than can the Yankees. And wherever the smarter baseball men gather, you hear it said that no team in the majors—the Yankees included—has a more solid foundation for a rosy future than the one run by Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel.

A while back, either at the minor league meetings in Atlanta or the major sessions in Chicago, Bill Terry called the Bees the best looking young club in fast company. In fact, the manager of the Giants started fresh sale rumors when he said that he would like to own the Boston club. At the present time, however, Memphis Bill lacks the cash necessary to take sole possession of the franchise.

**Winning Nucleus**

Since the close of the 1940 season—and even before that—Bob Quinn and his manager have been chased by rival owners and pilots anxious to buy four or five Bee players. Eddie Miller, Chet Ross, Dick Errickson, Carvel Rowell and Sibby Sisti, if sold in the open market, could start cash in six figures flowing into the Hive treasury. But the Bees are turning away on all propositions, because they realize that this young group is the nucleus of a championship club—a "team of tomorrow," according to the boys in the press box. If kept intact, these young players are apt to bring Boston a National League pennant before the Red Sox crash through in the American.

And the Bees' assets do not end at the Hive. Secretary Johnny Quinn will sit by the hour and talk about the many highly promising young players scattered among his minor league teams—most of them at Hartford in the Eastern League and Evansville in the Three-I loop. There are more Millers, Rosses and Rowells on the way up.

**Need New Park**

The Bees could use a new ball park. The Hive is getting old and is not ideally located. It takes real money to build a modern plant. But Boston is a great baseball center and is surrounded by numerous smaller baseball-loving communities. Fans around here break down the gates to see a winner. There can, therefore, be little doubt that a winning team—and the Bees need very little spending to lift them into the contending class—would pay for a new plant in no time at all.

Stengel's accent-on-youth team finished seventh last year. During the first half of the schedule the inexperienced boys made more mistakes than they did base hits, but by the first of August they had developed into a club with class. That month the Bees won more games than any other outfit in the National League. Stengel needs more power in his outfield, perhaps a new catcher and better support on the mound. When he either picks up this help on the outside, or develops it within his present ranks, he will become a pennant factor. And when this happens, an extra zero or two may be added to the Bees' sale price.

## Brown Signs Neil Stahley Head Coach

In the nearly general swapping of football coaches here in New England this winter, Neil J. "Skip" Stahley added his name to the list when simultaneous announcements from Brown and Harvard announced that the Dick Harlow assistant has been signed to take over the head coaching duties at Brown.

This makes three of Harlow's assistants now operating as head coaches in New England, Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern, Wes Fesler at Wesleyan and now Stahley at Brown. Stahley will replace D. O. "Tuss" McLaughry, who has gone to Dartmouth.

Last year Skip was credited with much of the progress Harvard made. He filled in as more than an assistant when Harlow, due to a broken leg, could not assume full active charge. As backfield coach he adjusted the timing of the attack, drilled them defensively, and developed Lee, Gardella and Spreyer to unexpected success.

**Head Coach Before**

Stahley has tasted head coaching assignments before, having served at University of Delaware before answering Harlow's call to Harvard in 1935. He varied his coaching career at Harvard between the freshmen, scouting, varsity backfield, basketball and lacrosse. He turned down an offer from Lafayette a few years ago, believing he was not quite ready, but during last season he displayed readiness to take on heavier duties.

The length of contract Stahley received from Brown has not been revealed, and his assistant coaches have not been announced since Denny Myers, line coach, is the only remaining member of the McLaughry staff and no additions have been made. Eck Allen, Brown backfield coach, is head coach at Maine, and Earl Brown, end coach, has come to Harvard to take over the ends and varsity basketball.

Stahley, who is now 32 years of age, comes from Lebanon, Pa., where he attended high school in preparation for Pennsylvania State College, fom which he was graduated in 1930. In 1933 he received his Master's degree in physical education from Columbia.

**Four Sport Man**

While at Penn State, Stahley starred in four sports—football, basketball, lacrosse, and baseball, and following his graduation went directly to Western Maryland as an assistant football coach under Dick Harlow, now at Harvard, and as head coach of basketball and lacrosse. In 1934 Skip went to the University of Delaware as head coach of football and track and as assistant professor of physical education.

When Harlow came to Harvard in 1935, he brought Stahley with him, and Skip handled the freshman grid teams of '35, '37, 38, and '39. In '36 he was a field coach for the varsity, while last fall he had full charge of the backfield. Ever since he has been at Harvard he has coached the freshman basketball team, and from 1936-'39 he was head coach of lacrosse.

**College Swimming**

*By the Associated Press*

Springfield 44½, Amherst 30½.
Delaware 66, Dickinson 9.
Nebraska 48, Kansas State 36.

## Re-Dons Rover Regalia

**Goalie Johnny Fischer**

**When this season's Eastern Amateur Hockey League campaign began, Johnny Fischer was the New York Rovers' regular goalie. He remained in their nets until January when illness forced him to the sidelines. He signaled his return to action last Friday by filling in for the Olympics and goal-tending them to a 4-2 victory over Atlantic City, and then went back to Madison Square Garden Sunday to shut out the Washington Eagles 2-0. Tonight he will play for the Rovers against the Olympics at the Garden here.**

## Draft May Cause Olympics To Lose Star Defenseman

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Tonight is a big night for the Boston Olympics, as they attempt to keep alive their five-game winning streak against New York Rovers at the Garden, but Thursday will be even more of an eventful day for the local puck chasers. Some time tomorrow Cliff Thompson, the Olympics' most improved player, will take his examination under the conscription bill, and if he passes will be notified to be ready to join the U. S. Army March 1.

This bit of news is the biggest disappointment of the season so far for Coach Hago Harrington, who should receive some sort of prize for his understatement at practice yesterday, "Yes, if Cliff goes, we will miss him." Hago probably did not want to disclose just how badly the team will miss the Stoneham youth, who in two short years has jumped from the Juniors to a starring role with the Seniors.

When Thompson, now 23, first came up to the Seniors, he was a wing, and a pretty fair wing at that. When this season began, however, Harrington was beset by a lack of defensemen and more or less in desperation moved Cliff back to the blue line to team with Ty Andersen, the Swampscott blond.

**Misgivings**

Cliff took over his new duties with some misgivings, for all his career he had concentrated on getting goals, not stopping them. His added weight this year, coupled with the able tutoring of Andersen, enabled him to blossom forth almost immediately into a star in his own right.

In his high school days Thompson was all-scholastic at Stoneham, and right now he is probably the best hockey player ever to emerge from that north-of-Boston town. That is because he has just one aim in life—to become a better hockey player. Even today he still continues a practice formed when he played in high school, which finds him down in his cellar in off moments, practicing for accuracy by shooting a puck into a turned-over barrel.

**Heeds Ty's Words**

That Cliff should improve at defense was only natural, considering his own ability and Andersen's help. Cliff thinks so much of Ty that he even heeds his words off the ice, and Ty usually only has to mention a thing once and Cliff has grasped it.

What Hago will do March 1 if Thompson is gone is something the Melrose coach prefers not to think about. Like Scarlett O'Hara, he declares, "I'll think about that tomorrow."

As for tonight, he has plenty to occupy his attention, for although the New York Rovers have been kind to the Olympics this season, allowing them to win five out of the eight games played between the two teams, they loom as a threat to the 'Pics' unbeaten stretch. The New Yorkers have won their last two starts, their latest victory being a 2-0 shutout of the lofty Washington Eagles.

**Robby on Defense**

Playing defense for the Rovers will be a former Junior Olympic, who seems to have been overlooked by the local mentors. Bill Robinson of Arlington impressed Coach Alex Smith in a junior game at Madison Square Garden so much that he gave Robby a tryout. Robby made good, but so far has played only road games. The Rovers have changed their tactics to conform to a hard-checking type, and the local youngster fits well into that scheme.

**Cliff Thompson**

Hago plans only one change from last Sunday's line-up, which ran rough-shod over River Vale, 8-3. This is at goal where Vic Polich is expected to return in place of Tom Moon. The forward lines will be the usual combinations of Sullivan-Spain-Guibord, Costello-Desrosiers-Jeremiah, and Barry-Walsh-Stubbs, while Andersen and Thompson will be joined at defense by Yourkewicz and Baronowski.

**Probable Line-Ups**

| Boston | | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Sullivan, lw | | rw, Check |
| Spain, c | | c, Dotten |
| Guibord, rw | | lw, Lemieux |
| Andersen, ld | | rd, Trainor |
| Thompson, rd | | ld, Sawchuk |
| Polich, g | | g, Fischer |

Boston spares: Costello, Desrosiers, Jeremiah, Barry, Walsh, Stubbs, Yourkewicz, Baronowski.
New York spares: Hamilton, Dartnell, Parker, Tilson, Brownridge, Ferens, Robinson, Wilson, Hollinger, Kreller.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

## Struggle for Second Place Features Eastern Swimming

The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship picture was clarified by last week's results. Yale's powerful and well-balanced team sank Dartmouth, 47-28, making the Elis still more of a prohibitive favorite to win the title. Harvard and Princeton scored decisive victories over Navy and Pennsylvania, respectively, and now engage in a close struggle for second place with Dartmouth that should be a thriller.

Actually, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton are tied for first place with two victories each, and Dartmouth stands second with two victories against one defeat. That Yale will go through undefeated seems a certainty. So primary interest of the league centers in the Harvard-Princeton-Dartmouth round robin which starts with the anticipated Harvard-Dartmouth meet at Cambridge on Saturday night.

Indicative of Yale's all around strength is the fact that in two meets no one swimmer has accumulated more than 10 points and no fewer than 24 men have scored points. Navy's brilliant free styler, Gordon Wiley, maintained a lead in the individual scoring race by piling up seven points against Harvard for a season total of 28. Capt. Fran Powers of Harvard, with firsts in the 220 and 100 at Annapolis, raised his total to 20 points. Roland Wilhelmy and Art O'Mara of Dartmouth are tied for third, each with 17 points.

**League Standing**

| College | W | L | Points For | Points Agst | P. C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 2 | 0 | 113 | 37 | 1.000 |
| Harvard | 2 | 0 | 85 | 55 | 1.000 |
| Princeton | 2 | 0 | 104 | 46 | 1.000 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 1 | 136 | 89 | .667 |
| Navy | 1 | 2 | 119 | 106 | .333 |
| Columbia | 0 | 2 | 56 | 94 | .000 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 4 | 52 | 248 | .000 |

**Last Week's Results**

Yale 47, Dartmouth 28.
Harvard 50, Navy 25.
Princeton 61, Pennsylvania 14.

**This Week's Schedule**

Wednesday—Princeton at Columbia
Saturday—Dartmouth at Harvard.

**Individual Scoring**

| Name and College | 1 | 2 | 3 | MR | FR | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wiley, Navy | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| Powers, Harvard | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Wilhelmy, Dart. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| O'Mara, Dartmouth | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| Conger, Navy | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Parke, Princeton | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Potter, Dartmouth | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| McKinley, Columbia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 14 |
| Carney, Dartmouth | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Curwen, Harvard | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Fisher, Navy | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Higgins, Dartmouth | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| McClure, Princeton | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Walton, Penn. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Simthtal, Columbia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Stowell, Harvard | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Doran, Princeton | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Peters, Yale | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Tyson, Penn. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Martens, Dartmouth | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 |

Legend—Scoring computed on basis of 8 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

**Best Performances**

50-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 23.4s.
100-yard freestyle—Johnson, Yale, 52.6s.
220-yard freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 2m. 17.5s.
440-yard freestyle—Curwen, Harvard, 5m. 9.1s.
150-yard backstroke—Bosworth, Harvard, 1m. 42.7s. O'Mara, Dartmouth, 1m. 42.7s.
200-yard breaststroke — Potter, Dartmouth, 2m. 32.1s.
Fancy dive—Cooke, Yale, 146.7 points.
300-yard medley relay—Yale (Dannenbaum, Twigg-Smith, Pope), 3m. 3.5s.
400-yard relay—Dartmouth (Wilhelmy, Martens, Noble, Higgins), 3m. 43.7s.

## Columbia-Penn Battle Tonight In Feature Spot

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Tradition, which naturally has an important place in the doings of the oldest college basketball league, enters into tonight's three-game program in the Eastern Intercollegiate League as much as any prospect of a change in the standings.

Dartmouth's league-leading Indians, unbeaten in the circuit, play Yale at Hanover, and there's little likelihood that they'll be upset. Second-place Cornell is idle and that seems to give the feature spot to the Columbia-Penn battle. Harvard and Princeton, another pair of old rivals, meet in the other game with each striving to get out of last place.

Columbia and Penn have been carrying on their court rivalry as long and as steadily as any other pair of colleges—perhaps longer. They've met 76 times in basketball with the Lions leading 40-36. Penn, however, has the edge in league championships, 12-9, with no other team even close, and they hold the same status in the number of league games won. Tonight's tilt finds Columbia in third place, with two victories and one defeat for the season, while Penn has won once and lost three times.

Yale's record for league games also looks pretty grim—a victory over Princeton and four defeats. So the prospect for tonight's game not only are for a Dartmouth victory but for the Indians' captain, Gus Broberg, to do a lot of scoring in an effort to overhaul Jim Bennett of Cornell. Harvard's all-season record is somewhat better than Princeton's, but the Tigers have faced classier opposition and should have the edge on their home court.

# Railroad Officials Donate Their Huge Ski Bowl in the Cascade Mountains

## Youngsters Go to School On Saturdays and Like It

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.— Have you ever heard of children going to school on Saturday—and liking it? Yet that's what is happening every week now to hundreds of Seattle school youngsters, who attend the free "Ski School" sponsored by The Seattle Times.

Three years ago the newspaper inaugurated its ski school with a twofold purpose: to give the school children an opportunity to enjoy the abundant outdoor ski terrain so close at hand; and to teach youngsters safe, controlled skiing. Co-operation was readily received from the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad officials, who donated their huge Ski Bowl in the Cascade mountains.

**Chaperoned**

On Saturday morning, about 500 children board the special Milwaukee train at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at 10:30. Their round trip tickets have cost but $1. Also on the train are high school officials, parents, and older skiers who all chaperone the youngsters.

There are classes for beginners, intermediates, and advanced skiers. The instructors grade the children and move them along to the more advanced classes when they have mastered their early fundamentals.

The beginners first learn the three forms of climbing; the sidestep, the traverse, and the herringbone. When they have learned how to climb a hill, they must know how to stop after coming down, so they are taught the "snow plow."

**Prepare for Racing**

In intermediate classes the stem turn is added, while in the advanced groups, the youngsters learn stem christies, and prepare for races.

At six o'clock they must get back on the train and head for home. It is usually a much quieter trip returning, for the most of the ski youngsters are stretched out on the seats resting from an exciting, joyous day of good, clean sport.

Thus one more sport is available to the average high school student who had always before missed out on skiing because of its inaccessibility, cost of instruction, and lack of organized opportunity.

* * *

A new team leader and a new individual hero have come to the fore in the Northern Division basketball play of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The team is Washington State, now in first place with seven wins and two losses, far ahead of Washington and Oregon State, tied for second place with four wins and four losses. The Washington Huskies lost all four of their games on the road trip to Oregon and Oregon State. The Huskies have four games to play against Washington State in the next two weeks, so cannot be entirely counted out of the running.

**Anderson Hero**

The hero was lanky Hank Anderson, a six-foot-seven-inch forward for the University of Oregon. Anderson played less than five minutes last week, yet won two ball games for the Webfoots.

On Tuesday night the Oregon team was trailing Washington 35-36 when Anderson entered the game with two minutes left to play. He had been out of action for a week, and it was his first appearance in the series. Anderson received a pass from a team-mate when the clock showed only 12 seconds left to play, and looped a 40-foot one-handed shot which dropped through the basket without touching the rim, giving Oregon a 37-36 win.

Four nights later Oregon was playing Oregon State in a thrilling game. The score was 31-31 when the regulation playing time ended. With three minutes left to play and Oregon trailing 34-35, Coach Howard Hobson again sent Anderson into the fray. And with 30 seconds left in the game, the tall Oregon forward let loose with another of those one-hand push shots—and it was Oregon's game—36-35.

B. C.

## Ready to Spend a Busy Day

**End of Two-Hour Train Ride to Snow Country**

A few of the 500 students in the Seattle Times ski school who are divided into small groups for instruction under certified teachers of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association.

## Thurrier Again Forging Ahead In Hockey Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—"Look out for Thurrier" is the cry haunting Springfield's opponents in the American Hockey League today. Fred is on the loose again after spending several weeks with the New York Americans and is determined to regain the circuit's scoring honors.

Thurrier tallied four points last week to bring his total to 41, nine less than Les Cunningham of Cleveland, the leader. Cunningham and Glen Brydson, Thurrier's teammate, who is runnerup with 47 points, each registered twice, losing ground.

Ed Bush of Providence brought his time in the penalty box to 67 minutes, nine more than Vic Myles of New Haven.

The leading scorers:

| | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cunningham, Cleveland | 19 | 31 | 50 |
| Brydson, Springfield | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| Thurrier, Springfield | 17 | 24 | 41 |
| Demarco, Providence | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| Roubell, Pittsburgh | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| Patterson, New Haven | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| Kilrea, Hershey | 14 | 24 | 38 |
| Locking, Cleveland | 19 | 18 | 37 |
| Desilets, Cleveland | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| Kirk, Hershey | 13 | 22 | 35 |
| Giroux, Providence | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Foster, Philadelphia | 18 | 15 | 33 |
| Mosienko, Providence | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| Kelly, Springfield | 7 | 26 | 33 |

## Everglades Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dick Chapman, the national amateur champion, and his partner faced stern competition today in the second round of the Everglades Club mixed foursomes golf tournament.

He and Mrs. E. G. Schaefer of Philadelphia were paired against Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington and Tommy Goodwin of New York.

The Schaefer-Chapman team romped through the first round with a 4-and-3 edge over Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg of Baltimore and J. H. McClain of Palm Beach.

Mrs. Davy and Goodwin won by the same score over Mrs. H. F. Mack of Easton, Pa., and Alan K. Wylie of Winnetka, Ill.

## Visitors Arrested

Sixteen representatives of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, who came to Boston to present the Sugar Bowl trophy to Boston College, were escorted to the Boston-Detroit hockey game under unique police protection last night. While dinner guests of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at a Boston club, the police "raided" the place and "arrested" the party, asserting that the club did not have a license. They were bundled into patrol wagons and instead of driving to the police station they were taken to the Boston Garden where the hockey game was played.

## Gabby Hartnett Leaves for New Training Camp

CHICAGO (AP) — Charles Leo "Gabby" Hartnett departed last night for a strange spring training camp to report for duty to Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants at Miami, Fla. It was the first time in 18 years that his destination wasn't Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, spring training camp of the Chicago Cubs.

Hartnett's career in the major league was identified exclusively with the Cubs until he was dismissed as manager after the close of the 1940 season.

Hartnett, who will become coach and a part time player with the Giants, expects to spend considerable time working out with the pitchers. He also is figuring on doing some catching during the season.

## Wilson Laughs Off Holdouts

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Holdout habits in the organization of the Chicago Cubs have almost reached serious proportions, but Manager Jimmy Wilson says this is no cause for concern at all.

Of course, the signing of players is the responsibility of General Manager Jimmy Gallagher, but Wilson is confident that all of the boys will be on hand for spring training at Catalina Island.

Sixteen of the 36 players on the roster still are unsigned, 10 days before the entire squad is scheduled to depart for the West Coast. Players still out of the fold when practice begins Feb. 26 are considered bona-fide holdouts.

"You needn't worry about those fellows," Wilson told Gallagher yesterday after he had arrived from Philadelphia. "They will be there, all right. They always are. I know, I was a player once myself."

He might have added that he was quite a player as recently as last year when he substituted for the injured Ernie Lombardi in the World Series and sparked the Cincinnati Reds to the world championship.

But this contract trouble is no laugh to Gallagher, who like Wilson is in his first term in the Cub organization. The list of recalcitrants includes such mainstays as third baseman Stan Hack, second baseman Billy Herman, outfielders Hank Leiber, Bill Nicholson and Lou Novikoff, the celebrated rookie slugger; pitchers Bill Lee, Vern Olsen and Charles Root, and the highly-rated rookie infielder, Lou Stringer.

Wilson, however, is proceeding with his training plans along well defined lines. He has mapped a double workout daily the first five days, before switching to long single sessions thereafter. The squad will be at Catalina until March 14 when it returns to the mainland and begins exhibition games.

## Philadelphians Move Ahead In National Squash

*By the Associated Press*

The Philadelphia district players advanced into the quarterfinal round of the women's national squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston yesterday without upset.

Anne Page of Wayne, Pa., third seeded, eliminated Mrs. William F. Howe, Jr., of Weston, Mass., 15—8, 15—11, 15—12, to reach the quarterfinal round. Both are former champions.

Joining Miss Page was Elizabeth Pearson of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who defeated Helen Stone of Lawrence, L. I., 15—9, 15—9, 15—12, in her second round encounter, and then eliminated Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman of Brookline, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12.

Hope Knowles of Chestnut Hill, Pa., conquered Elise van Siclen of Long Island, 15—6, 15—3, 15—3, in her third round match.

## Ocean Race

ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER MOJAVE, Feb. 12 (AP)—The pace-setting 72-foot yawl Escapade and Robert W. Johnson's Good News neared the end of the second leg today in the eighth annual Miami-to-Nassau yacht race. Hampered by a choppy sea and rain squalls, both sailing vessels were about 20 miles west of Great Stirrup Cay at 12:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) with the rest of the fleet scattered.

## Strafaci Advances

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Frank Strafaci, ranking Metropolitan amateur from Great Neck, N. Y., added to his role as the "golfer to beat" in the golf club champions' tournament yesterday by winning his opening match from Harold Butler, Hempstead, N. Y., 3 and 2. Other favorites scored easy triumphs. Bobby Walker, defending titleholder from Jacksonville, Fla., scored an easy 7-and-6 win over Joe Sheffield, St. Augustine. Charles Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J., and Mel Demarais, Haverhill, Mass., who also rank among the gallery favorites, posted one-sided opening wins.

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

New Hampshire 2, Bowdoin 0.
Boston College 4, Boston University 3.
Northeastern 9, Middlebury 1.
Clarkson Tech 12, Norwich 1.

**College Track**

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago 72, North Central 23.

## Canadians Rush Into Lead At Skating Championships

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Eugene Turner, 20-year-old Los Angeles youth and U. S. men's champion, was the only American able to hurl back the assault of the Canadians in the North American figure-skating championship school-figures competition yesterday.

Turner, who himself to figure skate, ran up an official total of 929 points, against the 897.8 of Ralph McCreath, of the Toronto Skating Club, the Canadian men's champion. Turner was picked first by five judges, McCreath by one.

**Miss Thacker Ahead**

In the women's competition, three Canadian girls swept far into the lead over four American skating maids. Mary Rose Thacker, the defending champion and present Canadian champion from Winnipeg, built up such a lead that she is almost certain to keep the title. Miss Thacker scored a total of 911.7 points, winning the favor of the judges on almost every figure.

Miss Thacker was followed by Nora McCarthy, former Canadian champion, of the Toronto Skating Club, with 877.6; Eleanor O'Meara, also of Toronto, 875, while Gretchin Merrill, from Boston, finished fourth with 857.9.

Jane Vaughn, of Philadelphia, who recently won the U. S. national women's title, finished fifth with 837.6.

Miss Vaughn was followed by 12-year-old Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa, with 834.6; Charlotte Walther, of New York, 825.8 and 15-year-old Romona Allen, of Oakland, Calif., 817.1.

**Vigeon Third**

Third place in the men's competition was taken by Jack Vigeon, of Toronto. His total was 804.6, while 16-year-old Arthur R. (Buddy) Vaughn, second best American senior, had 799.4.

William R. Grimditch, Jr., Penn sophomore who recently won the U. S. men's junior title, finished fifth in points with 777.6, against 774.2 for Donald Gilchrist of Toronto, but Grimditch and Gilchrist were tied in judges, each receiving three first places.

The free skating is due to be held tonight, for which the competitors will receive two fifths of their total points. For the school figures they received three fifths.

The pairs and four competition are also to be decided tonight.

## Hoppe Bows to Cochran

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Willie Hoppe finally lost a three-cushion billiards match, but he's still a heavy favorite to retain the world's championship in the current tournament.

The 53-year-old cue master had won 13 straight in this tourney and 35 straight in his last three title meets before he met his conqueror last night—Welker Cochran of San Francisco, a former champion who played a sensational game.

Cochran's margin was 50 to 40 in 50 innings, the battle being featured by cautious defensive shots by both players. Hoppe trailed for 37 innings, then took the lead with a nine-run in the 38th only to see the Californian bounce to the front.

Hoppe now has 13 victories and one defeat, leaving him a game ahead of Jake Schaefer of Cleveland and Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., who are tied for second with 12 wins in 14 starts.

Although Cochran still has a mathematical chance to tie for the title, the race now actually is narrowed down to Hoppe, Bozeman and Schaefer with the schedule providing that each of them play the other two in the final three days of the tournament.

Bozeman and Schaefer meet in the nightcap tonight, while Hoppe takes on a dangerous foe in Allen Hall of Chicago. Cochran meets Art Rubin, New York, in the afternoon highlight.

Schaefer's 12th victim yesterday was Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia, whom he beat 50 to 31, while Bozeman was polishing off Hall, 50 to 41. In the fourth match Rubin defeated Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, 50-47.

**Standing**

| | W | L | HR | BG |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willie Hoppe, New York | 13 | 1 | 9 | 26 |
| J. Schaefer, Cleveland | 12 | 2 | 12 | 33 |
| J. Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif. | 12 | 2 | 8 | 27 |
| W. Cochran, San Francisco | 10 | 4 | 9 | 32 |
| A. Rubin, N. Y. | 10 | 5 | 11 | 38 |
| A. Hall, Chicago | 9 | 5 | 8 | 27 |
| A. Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis. | 9 | 5 | 9 | 38 |
| J. Chamaco, Mexico City | 10 | 6 | 12 | 27 |
| O. Reiselt, Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | 8 | 50 |
| *J. Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles | 9 | 8 | 8 | 41 |
| *P. Lewin, Chicago | 8 | 9 | 9 | 42 |
| *T. Denton, Kansas City | 7 | 10 | 9 | 48 |
| *E. Lookabaugh, Chicago | 7 | 10 | 8 | 35 |
| *I. Crane, Livonia, N. Y. | 7 | 10 | 7 | 46 |
| *C. Jackson, Detroit | 5 | 12 | 7 | 48 |
| *J. Moriarty, Chicago | 4 | 13 | 8 | 56 |
| *L. Kenney, Chicago | 1 | 16 | 8 | 51 |
| *H. Peterson, St. Louis | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 |

*Schedule completed.

**Results Feb. 11**

Cochran defeated Hoppe, 50 to 40.
Schaefer defeated Reiselt, 50 to 31.
Bozeman defeated Hall, 50 to 41.
Rubin defeated Lookabaugh, 50 to 47.

## College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Feb. 11**

R. I. State 72, New Hampshire 31.
Ohio 40, Marietta 34.
Pittsburgh 56, West Virginia 48.
Fordham 59, Colgate 37.
Auburn 50, Louisiana State 49.
Washington and Lee 30, Duke 28.
Virginia 41, William and Mary 40.
Florida 46, Georgia 44.
Texas Aggies 52, Texas Christian 50.
Texas Mines 55, Arizona 44.
Loyola (Chicago) 44, Johns Hopkins 28.
Edinboro Tchrs. 43, Clarion Tchrs. 33.
Western Maryland 34, Catholic U. 28.
Oberlin 46, Kenyon 31.
Rio Grande 41, New River State 20.
Slippery Rock 52, Indiana (Pa.) Tchrs 45.
Kalamazoo 41, Adrian (Mich.) 33.
Hope 68, Hillsdale 31.
Lawrence Tech 48, St. Mary's (Mich.) 34.
Westminster (Pa.) 51, Millersville Tch. 48.
Xavier 36, Ball State 34.
Ashland 46, Ohio Northern 44.
Findlay 44, Heidelberg 37.
Simpson 38, Omaha 35.
Grove City 39, Allegheny 38.
Thiel 49, Hiram 30.
St. Francis (NY) 58, Providence 51.
Peru Tchrs 50, Nebraska Wesleyan 35.
Toledo 45, Detroit 35.
Long Island 64, Brooklyn 47.
Hampden Sydney 38, Richmond 33.
Iowa Wesleyan 43, Dubuque 25.
Penn (Ia.) 39, Wartburg 23.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 78, Blue Ridge 32.
Wyomissing Poly 67, Phila. Pharmacy 65.
Tarkio 39, William Jewell 28.
Daniel Baker 31, Southwestern (Tex.) 28.
Howard Payne 53, McMurry 36.
Alliance 49, Fredonia Teachers 47.
Wabash 63, Hanover 45.
Tri-State 33, Grand Rapids 31.
Indiana Central 67, Central (Ill.) Nor. 43.
Manchester 54, Huntington 36.
Milwaukee Tchrs. 51, St. Norbert 36.
Midland 35, Doane 33.
St. Olaf 40, St. John's (Minn.) 35.
Moorhead (Minn.) T. 49, Wahpeton Science 37.
Hamline 44, St. Thomas 35.
Univ. of Mexico 61, New Britain Tch. 58.
Greeley State 47, Montana State 35.
Ariz. Tch. (Flagstaff) 61, N. M. Aggies 54.
Warrensburg Teachers 46, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 23.
Centre 50, Georgetown (Ky) 40.
Ricks 54, Idaho Southern Branch 46.
Gonzaga 43, College of Idaho 41.
Missouri Valley 51, Rockhurst 41.
Southern Oregon 41, Oregon Col. Ed. 39.
Junior College of Commerce (New Haven) 41, American International 38.
Cumberland 58, Tusculum 43.
Mississippi College 48, Chattanooga 34.
Louisiana Normal 55, Louisiana Tech 37.
Delta State T. 53, Millsaps 37.

## Eastern Hockey League

**Championship Series**

| | W | L | T | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 28 | 12 | 5 | 61 |
| Baltimore | 28 | 13 | 5 | 61 |
| Atlantic City | 21 | 21 | 4 | 46 |
| Boston | 17 | 23 | 3 | 37 |
| River Vale | 18 | 26 | 1 | 37 |
| New York | 14 | 31 | 0 | 28 |

**Boardwalk Cup Series**

25 Games

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 18 | 6 | 1 | 37 |
| Washington | 14 | 7 | 3 | 31 |
| Atlantic City | 12 | 12 | 1 | 25 |
| Boston | 10 | 11 | 2 | 22 |
| River Vale | 10 | 14 | 1 | 21 |
| New York | 5 | 19 | 0 | 10 |

**Result Feb. 11**

Washington 5, Baltimore 1.

## Mills Falls in Line

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce that Howard (Lefty) Mills, southpaw pitcher recently purchased from the St. Louis Browns, has signed his 1941 contract. He was the 33rd Dodger to come to terms. Mills appeared in 26 games for the Browns last season, winning none and losing six.

## Reds Buy Kelly

CHICAGO (AP) — Regis "Pep" Kelly, veteran wingman with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, has been sold outright to the Providence, R. I., Reds of the American League.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Byron Nelson beat Ben Hogan, 70-71, in play-off for Texas open golf title after each had finished with 271.

**Three Years Ago**

Glenn Cunningham set meet record of 4:10 in Hunter Mile at Boston A. A. games; Jim Herbert won 600-yard run in 1:12.3.

**Five Years Ago**

Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfield recruit, signed contract for reported $8,000.

## Bruins Take League Lead And Tie Mark

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 18 | 7 | 10 | 111 | 81 | 46 |
| Toronto | 21 | 10 | 3 | 97 | 66 | 45 |
| Detroit | 13 | 12 | 10 | 78 | 72 | 36 |
| Rangers | 13 | 15 | 8 | 95 | 94 | 34 |
| Chicago | 13 | 16 | 6 | 82 | 92 | 32 |
| Montreal | 11 | 19 | 6 | 90 | 105 | 28 |
| Americans | 8 | 18 | 9 | 70 | 123 | 25 |

**Results Feb. 11**

Boston 4, Detroit 0.
Montreal 6, Rangers 2.

*By the Associated Press*

The 1941 model Boston Bruins—practically the same team that has failed for the past two seasons to convince fans that it should be rated as one of the great squads of hockey—is nearer than ever to lasting fame today.

The Bruins, when they trimmed the Detroit Red Wings 4-0 before 15,000 fans at Boston last night, equalled the National League's nonlosing record and they captured the league lead from the Toronto Maple Leafs. They have played 19 straight games without a defeat since Dec. 21—12 victories and seven ties. If they beat the New York Rangers tomorrow night, they'll surpass the record set up last season by the Rangers.

**Convincing Argument**

That's a pretty convincing argument for their greatness. The Rangers won considerable fame by their feat last season and they went on to capture the Stanley Cup after finishing second to Boston in the league championship race. And the nonlosing record broken by the New Yorkers was established by the Montreal Canadiens' "wonder team" of 1927-28, which included such famous stars as Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat and George Hainsworth.

Last night's triumph put the Bruins only one point ahead of the Maple Leafs, who have played one less game. So the immediate task, besides breaking the record, is to hold that lead. If they can go on from there to win the league title and the Stanley Cup for the second time in three years, perhaps this group of Bruins will be rated as highly as the great 1928-29 Boston squad, which lost only five games all season.

**Form Reversal**

The Bruins made last night's all important game look easy, while the Rangers, with a possible tie with Detroit for third place at stake, took a 6-2 drubbing from the Montreal Canadiens. Boston took the lead on Woody Dumart's first period goal. Dit Clapper drove in his 203rd counter in 14 big-league seasons just before the second frame ended and Eddie Wiseman and Roy Conacher scored in the final 10 minutes.

The Rangers just couldn't keep pace with the victory-hungry Montrealers, who showed a complete form reversal in winning their first game in eight starts. The Canadiens' defense not only performed its required duties better than ever, but did most of the scoring, with Cliff Goupille notching two goals and Jack Portland and Ken Reardon one each. Art Coulter made the two Ranger tallies late in the game.

## Navy Captains

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — New captains and managers of sports have been announced by Naval Academy athletic officials.

Midshipman N. C. Smith, Waitesfield, Vt., was named baseball captain; G. S. Wiley, San Diego, Calif., swimming captain; W. J. Hurst, San Luis Obispo, Calif., sailing captain, and E. F. Hahnfeldt, Palatine, Ill., track captain.

The new managers are: P. B. Armstrong, Upper Montclair, N. J., baseball; J. D. Schnepp, Bloomington, Ill.; golf: W. A. Robie, Collingswood, N. J., swimming; P. H. Durand, Ipswich, Mass., sailing, and F. Laing, North Fork, Nev., track.

## Borowy Satisfied

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Hank Borowy, youthful right-hand pitching ace of the Newark Bears who will go South with the New York Yankees, has signed his 1941 contract with the Bears of the International League.

Borowy, a Fordham University star who came through in great style for the Bears in the playoffs and Little World Series last season, was made an added starter to the spring squad by Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yanks.

## Cornell Baseball

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Four new opponents appear on Cornell's 1941 baseball schedule of 22 games announced here. They are Duke, Georgetown, Navy and Virginia. Duke, Navy and Georgetown will be met on the Big Red's swing through the south, starting March 31.

March 31, at North Carolina State; April 1, at Wake Forest; 2, at North Carolina; 3, at Duke; 4, at Georgetown; 5, at Navy; 9, at Syracuse; 12, at Pennsylvania; 19, Harvard (two games); 23, Columbia; 26, Princeton; 29, at Colgate; May 3, at Yale; 9, at Princeton; 10, at Columbia; 13, Pennsylvania; 17, Yale; 24, Syracuse; June 10, Virginia; 13, Dartmouth and 14, at Dartmouth.

## Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Feb. 11**

**National League**

Boston 4, Detroit 0.
Montreal 6, New York Rangers 2.

**American League**

Cleveland 1, Springfield 0.

**Tonight's Schedule**

**American League**

Hershey at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Providence at New Haven.

**American Association**

Tulsa at Minneapolis.

**College Squash**

*By the Associated Press*

Wesleyan 4, Trinity 1.

## Big Ten Basketball Teams Returning to All-Out Pace

**Midwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Wisconsin and Indiana are at the head of the column in the Big Ten basketball race and are looking more and more like the two teams one will find at the top when the season comes to a close on March 3. Wisconsin made a rather uncertain start by losing its first game to Minnesota but since then has been taking every game in stride and looking more like a champion. Indiana while still up there faltered where the going was good due to the loss of their key player, Paul Armstrong.

The Badgers have been free from scholastic and physical upsets which have plagued the other teams that were leaders and which has been enough to cause many changes in championship predictions. Monday night they had to go into overtime to lick Northwestern, but the fact that they found it so difficult to defeat a team that has won only one game this season should not be taken too seriously. The Wildcats, like Michigan, which is also at the bottom of the heap, are great upset artists and have the ability to push any Conference team to the limit just as they did Wisconsin.

**Seventh in League**

Indiana stayed right in there behind Wisconsin by defeating Iowa 50 to 40 on the Indiana home floor Monday night, and by that win just about put Iowa out of the race. The Iowa team went through its preliminary games without a single loss and gave evidence of being a team that had to be reckoned with. The schedule was not made up of weak teams which led to the prediction that the Hawkeyes would have a big year. With the Big Ten race now half over they have won three and lost three and stand seventh in the league.

This week end will see the return of all the Conference schools to the Big Ten race with every team playing a league game. This month is the period of concentration, for from now out all the schools will be playing in the Conference with a full schedule on Mondays and Fridays.

Purdue and Indiana, the teams that are on the heels of the Badgers, have a more difficult schedule to complete and therefore are not given the same chance to come through to a championship.

* * *

An evidence of how closely guarded the Wildcats kept Gene Englund of Wisconsin are the nine points he made on free throws but it wasn't close enough to stop the league's leading scorer from getting a much needed basket in the overtime period. That basket took him three points ahead of Dick Fisher of Ohio State who had temporarily gone ahead of Gene who had led the race all during the season. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the Badger center to make those points because all the other teams concentrate their defense on him. Now that Fisher has poked his head into the lead the boys will begin gunning for him which should slow up his speed of the last few weeks.

* * *

**Difficult Schedule**

We are told that the name of the new coach and athletic director of Notre Dame will be announced by March 1 and that it will be an alumnus of the school. L. T. "Buck" Shaw of Santa Clara who has been prominently mentioned as the probable choice has been quoted as withdrawing from the competition. The successful alumni who are now coaching are very well set where they are now and hesitate to make a change when there is no more money in view, added to the fact that they would have to taken on one of the toughest football schedules in the country. It is going to be difficult for the authorities to find an experienced coach and director to fit all the requirements of the job which leads to the thought that they will not be ready to announce Layden's successor so soon unless they pick Joe Boland who was the first assistant to Elmer Layden.

* * *

The track season opens in the middle west this Saturday with the running of the Illinois Relay Carnival where more than 400 boys will compete in this event which has become in its 18 years one of the country's greatest track events. Two sophomores will be watched closely for it is freely predicted by their coaches that these boys will be national figures soon. They are two Bobs, one representing the University of Michigan and the other Ohio State University. Bob Wright who runs the hurdles for Ohio has already shown his worth in the eastern meets by running third to Freddy Wolcott and Ed Dugger in a race that was run in world's record time. The other young man, Bob Ufer, runs equally well any distance from 50 yards to the half mile and will undoubtedly be a two-event man. He equaled or bettered all the freshman records at Michigan last year and there have been some pretty fancy records to shoot at in a school where great track teams have held forth for many years.

E. F.

## Four Phils Signs

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have announced the receipt of signed contracts from four players. They are infielder Bobby Bragan, outfielder Joe Marty and pitchers Gene Lambert and Tom Hughes.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# Films in Prospect for Boston—News of Music and the Theater

## Muni in 'Hudson's Bay' Heads Keith-Memorial Bill

Paul Muni in the role of Pierre Esprit Radisson, the Canadian pioneer, heads the cast of "Hudson's Bay," the chief item in the program opening today at the Keith Memorial. The story deals with the career of Radisson and the early days of the fur trade in Canada. Irving Pichel directed. The cast includes John Sutton, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar, Virginia Field, Vincent Price, and Nigel Bruce.

The companion feature is "The Invisible Woman," a comedy using trick photography. The story is concerned with a woman made invisible by some kind of a machine, and the various adventures which follow, including the capture of a gangster and the winning of a husband. Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard, Charles Ruggles, and Oscar Homolka are among the players. Included in the program is a new Walt Disney film, "Goofy's Glider."

### 'Buck Privates'

A comedy of camp life among the draftees, "Buck Privates," heads the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Bud Abbott and Lou Costello have the principal roles as a pair of awkward recruits to whom everything possible seems to happen, from K. P. duty to "solitary" in the guardhouse. The Andrews Sisters have half a dozen songs to contribute. Players in the supporting roles include Lee Bowman, Alan Curtis, Jane Frazee, Nat Pendleton, Samuel S. Hinds, and Mike Frankovitch.

The companion feature at the Metropolitan, "The Wild Man of Borneo," finds Frank Morgan cast as a theatrical fraud. Mary Howard is his daughter and Billie Burke has the role of the manager of a theatrical boarding house. Donald Meek, Marjorie Main, Walter Catlett, and Phil Silvers are among those in the cast.

### State and Orpheum

Starting Saturday, "The Philadelphia Story," deriving from the play by Philip Barry, will be on the screen at the State and Orpheum. Katharine Hepburn has the same role in the film as in the play. Co-starring with her are Cary Grant and James Stewart. Among the others in the cast are Ruth Hussey, John Howard, Roland Young, John Halliday, Mary Nash, Virginia Weidler, and Henry Daniell.

The second feature at the two houses will be "Road Show," a comedy with Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard, Charles Butterworth, Patsy Kelly, and George E. Stone as the chief players.

### 'Here Is Ireland'

At the Fine Arts it is estimated that 30,000 persons have already seen "Here Is Ireland," which today begins the sixth week of an engagement at that theater. There have been 175 showings. The film, which conducts the spectator on a movie tour of Ireland, was prepared in color photography by Pat Stanton.

### Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday the chief item on the bill at the Paramount and Fenway will be "The Mad Doctor," which is described as a melodrama about a deranged psychiatrist who forces his unfaithful wife to commit suicide through the power of suggestion and then turns to a career of marrying and murdering wealthy women until a newspaper reporter, who had been engaged to his latest intended victim, intervenes. Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew, and John Howard are in the cast.

The companion feature will be "Jennie," a domestic drama, with Virginia Gilmore, William Henry, and George Montgomery in prominent roles.

### 'Cavalcade of Faith'

Cardinal O'Connell will be seen in several of the scenes of "Cavalcade of Faith," which has its Boston premiere at the Plymouth Theater on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The film deals with the Vatican.

### Films and Vaudeville

At the Keith-Boston the stage show beginning Thursday and continuing for four days will be headed by the Kidoodlers, Herman Timberg, and Tommy and Betty Wonder. The two films will be "Dead Man's Shoes," with Leslie Banks, and "Ridin' on a Rainbow," with Gene Autry.

### At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the films at the Exeter will be "No, No, Nanette," with Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson, and "Angels Over Broadway," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth.

### At the Telepix

A Robert Benchley comedy and an "Information Please" film will be found in the program of short features coming Friday to the Telepix. Among the other items will be a film on skiing at Sun Valley with Otto Lang, another on an Indian gathering at Gallup, N. M., music, sports, color cartoon, and a half hour news digest.

© Walt Disney Productions

**Accompaniment to Tchaikovsky**

Scene from the "Nutcracker" Suite portion of Walt Disney's "Fantasia" continuing on the screen at the Majestic

© Universal

**Lou Costello and Patty Andrews**

In "Buck Privates," film in prospect for Thursday at the Metropolitan

20th Century-Fox

**Detail From 'Hudson's Bay'**

Scene in the film arriving today at the Keith Memorial

### New Play for Boston

"They Walk Alone," a play by Max Catto which was presented in London two years ago, is announced for a week's engagement at the Plymouth Theater beginning Monday, March 10, in preparation for New York. Elsa Lanchester, wife of Charles Laughton, will head a cast which includes Olive Deering, A. P. Kaye, John Moore, Martin Manulis, and Erford Gage.

## 'Out of the Frying Pan'

By John Beaufort

New York

The friendliest and most palpably pleased audience encountered in recent first nights assembled at the Windsor Theater, last evening, to acclaim the arrival of Francis Swann's "Out of the Frying Pan." The cast, in which there are several newcomers, could have asked nothing more encouraging than the cheers and bravos which increased the volume of applause at the final curtain. The ovation may well offset some critical observations by a reviewer.

"Out of the Frying Pan" is quite a funny farce about a sextet of aspiring play actors who combine Stanislavsky with opportunism to impress an admirably patient producer named Mr. Kenny. The young people have pooled resources to rent an apartment above Mr. Kenny's and when that inaccessible theater man happens in, neighborly like, to borrow a cup of flour, they stampede him into witnessing their home-made reproduction of his latest Broadway hit.

With the help of two policemen, a cruelly duped visiting Bostonian, a sublime landlady, and the father of one of the girls, Mr. Swann soon has his would-be actors up to their respective necks in farcical dilemmas. As such things go, the events leading up to the second-act curtain are hilarious. The third act is somewhat less believable than the rest of the incredible business but it solves the unemployment problem for six actors—seven, if you include the Bostonian who is to play the corpse in Mr. Kenny's road company—and that, in the theater these days, is a happy ending.

Mr. Swann appears to have more than a nodding acquaintance with the tyros who keep the theater alive—in conversation, at least—over refreshment provided by Wallgreen's, the Penn-Astor, and Ralph's. He writes about these hopefuls with affection and he makes them likable. He has been greatly helped by Alexander Kirkland's direction; but Mr. Kirkland has not been able to conceal the lack of professionalism in the script nor the lack of experience in some of his industrious players.

William W. Perry, Alfred Drake, Sellwyn Myers, and Barbara Bel Geddes are the most hopeful of the youthful players; Mabel Paige spreads a broad benignity as the landlady; Florence MacMichael makes all the nonsense she can of the Boston girl; Henry Antrim suggests that Boston politics have not changed very much, and Reynolds Evans plays believably a producer with culinary ambitions in a farce named "Out of the Frying Pan."

The single setting is not of any considerable assistance to a production which otherwise suggests one of the more successful efforts of a good summer theater. If we are correct in believing that this is Mr. Swann's first play to reach Broadway, then we certainly hope he is working on another. Meanwhile, there may even be an audience for his first effort. For the sake of these new young people and all the other young people they represent, we sincerely hope so.

### 'Out of the Frying Pan'

A new comedy by Francis Swann, staged by Alexander Kirkland, presented by William Deering and Mr. Kirkland at the Windsor Theater, beginning Feb. 11. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Bodell | William W. Terry |
| Mrs. Garnet | Mabel Paige |
| Norman Reese | Alfred Drake |
| Muriel Foster | Florence MacMichael |
| Kate Ault | Nancy Douglass |
| Marge Benson | Louise Snyder |
| Tony Dennison | Sellwyn Myers |
| Dottie Coburn | Barbara Bel Geddes |
| Mr. Coburn | Henry Antrim |
| Mr. Kenny | Reynolds Evans |
| Mac | Arthur Holland |
| Joe | George Mathews |

## 'Paganini' Program Note

Fokine's new ballet, "Paganini," to Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra on a Theme by Paganini, with scenery and costumes by Serge Soudeikine, will be presented on the opening night of the Original Ballet Russe's engagement at the Boston Opera House—Feb. 18—and at subsequent performances on Feb. 21 and 22, according to the present schedule. It has had a great success in the company's long New York run at the Fifty-First Street Theater.

The synopsis in the program notes says: "The great violinist, Nicolo Paganini, 'incomparable master of the divine art of sound,' inspired not only enthusiasm and wonder in his contemporaries but also a superstitious fear, and evoked not only admiration but also envy and hatred."

In the ballet three episodes are taken from the life of the artist: (a) Paganini on the concert platform; (b) Paganini amongst the people; and (c) Paganini in his solitude.

The first scene conveys the impression the artist makes upon his audience, the second, the effect of his playing when among the people. Here it is noted that Paganini played the guitar with as much virtuosity as he did the violin, and whichever instrument he used, when he played in a public place the crowd would become fascinated, following him as if spellbound.

The third scene shows him alone in his suffering: Dark images—rivals, spiteful critics, imitators, all sorts of enemies, appearing as ugly caricatures, surround and torment him. "It seems to him that his art is growing dim, that he can no longer compose or play. In the end the dark forces are conquered, and the dying artist clasps closely to his breast his violin . . . departing into the world beyond with the knowledge that he has fulfilled his duty by serving humanity through beauty."

Dimitri Rostoff in the title role has been highly praised. Other leading parts are taken by Riabouchinska, Denisova, Grigorieva, Leskova, Bechenova, Petroff, Lazovsky, Alonso and Runanine; and there is a large cast of Evil Spirits, Ghosts, Phantoms, Paganini's Doubles, Paganini's Rivals, Their Sponsors, Florentine Maids, Florentine Youths, and Divine Spirits.

M. L.

## A 'Protégée' From Russia Of Ostrovsky

A picture of Russian country life was brought to the stage of the Peabody Playhouse last evening by the Ford Hall Forum Players in Alexander Ostrovsky's nineteenth-century play, "The Protégée of the Mistress." The piece is slender and stylized, bearing the marks of period drama, as it sets forth within the framework of comedy some of the injustices brought about by the system of serfdom. Though the characters now seem something like daguerreotypes they are unmistakably Russian.

The setting for the brief story is the estate of Madame Ulanbekov, the "mistress" of the title, a woman whose word was law to 2,000 serfs. Only a few of them, of course, are to be seen on the stage. One of them is the "protégée," a pretty girl, upon whom the mistress had bestowed advantages, for that was her whim. It also pleased her to decide that the girl should be married to a drunken godson. Even her son protested against that, and for a time she relented. But when her son engaged in a flirtation with the girl, her resolution hardened and she ordered that in punishment the girl should become the wife of the drunkard. The punishment, the playwright points out in conclusion, was to be borne by the protégée, while the son of the household escaped without censure.

Though the tone of the piece is light, the sympathies of Ostrovsky seem clear. The mistress of the household is something of a caricature, with her protestations of kindness set in contrast to her autocratic decrees. The drunkenness of the godson, in the scene in which he appears, helps to point out the unfairness of the system which made it possible for him to secure official preferment through influence and to be foisted upon the girl as a husband. The intoxication of one of the servants, who had begged and secured his mistress's permission to attend a country fair, serves in part to indicate the mismanagement of her rule.

In other characters may be seen the characteristics of the dependents of the household. There is the veteran retainer, for instance, for whom obedience to his mistress is the only law. There is the silly girl confidante of the protégée. And there is the shrewish elder woman who revels in gossip.

The players have done what they could with a mannered production that is more successful in catching the period atmosphere than in building up rounded characters.

E. F. M.

### Ballet Bibliography

In connection with the engagement of the Original Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 18-22, the Boston Public Library suggests the following reading list: "Complete Book of Ballets," "Five Centuries of Ballet Design," and "Design for the Ballet," by Cyril W. Beaumont; "Ballet Profile," by Irving Deakin; "Book of Ballets, Classic and Modern," by Gerald Goode; "Dancing Around the World," and "Ballet Panorama," by Arnold Haskell; "Dance," by Lincoln Kirstein; "The Story of the Russian School," by Nicholas Legat; "The Birth of the Ballets-Russes," by Prince Peter Lieven; "Ballet, Traditional to Modern" and "Disghilef," by Sergei Lifar; "Ballet, an Illustrated Outline," by Paul David Magriel; "Tonight the Ballet," by Adrian Stokes, and "Invitation to the Ballet," by Ninette de Valois.

A free public lecture on the ballet will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library by Walter Terry, dance editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Dancing Teachers Club of Boston.

### New Summer Theater

Emerson College will sponsor a summer theater in its new playhouse on the Charles River Esplanade. The company, to be recruited from young players who have appeared in summer theaters, will be under the direction of Gertrude Binley Kay, a member for many years of the Castle Square Stock Company, and formerly with the late Charles Frohman in New York. Leading man is Stewart MacGregor, who supported Effie Shannon last summer in revivals of "Morning's at Seven." Robert J. Wade, formerly art director of the Vineyard Players, Oak Bluffs, Mass., has been engaged as stage designer. "Idiot's Delight" may be the opening attraction.

### Lorraine Foster

Lorraine Foster, dramatic soprano and monologuist from Georgia, will present a program of southern melodies and mountain folk songs at the Women's City Club, Wednesday evening, Feb. 19.

The program will include several compositions of Stephen Collins Foster; negro spirituals and "shouts"; Kentucky mountain songs, and an original dramatic musical sketch, "Happy Holler's Fust Pi-aner."

### Harriet Hoctor to Dance

Harriet Hoctor, American dancer, assisted by Vonn Hamilton, of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, will appear in Malden Auditorium, Friday evening, for the benefit of the Melrose Humane Society.

### Dwight Shepler Exhibits

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, are water colors and portrait drawings by Dwight Shepler. This artist has exhibited several times in Boston and his pictures have captured the interest of many spectators.

Mr. Shepler began to attract attention as a painter of ski subjects. An athlete himself, he has imparted to these portrayals an authenticity which pleases practiced performers. Mr. Shepler's painting technique is clear, straightforward, efficient. His brush is neat, his stroke tidy and assured. The spectator feels confident that the painter has characterized the terrain, the spaces, the mountain contours correctly.

Mr. Shepler's personal portraits are drawn with corresponding assurance. There is nothing accidental or circumstantial about his visualization; he trails down factual surfaces and records them so that the sitters are faithfully represented.

D. A.

### Harvard Orchestra

The Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm Holmes, conductor, will give a concert Sunday at 4 p. m., at the Harvard Club. Prof. Edward Ballantine will appear as composer of Variations on "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and as soloist in piano works of Brahms and Chopin. Other numbers will be by Buxtehude-Holmes, Haydn, and Falla.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Play

**Civic Repertory**—"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

### Little Theater

**Peabody Playhouse**—"The Protégé of the Mistress," a comedy by Alexander Ostrovsky, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

### Music

**Jordan Hall**—Organ recital by Homer Humphrey, organist, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Holiday." 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:50, 7:50.

**Fenway**—"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

**Fine Arts**—"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

**Keith Memorial**—"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

**Kenmore**—"Kentucky," Richard Greene, Loretta Young. 3, 6:30, 10. "To Mary With Love," Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

**Majestic**—Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 6:30.

**Metropolitan**—"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virginia Gilmore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

**Modern**—"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

**Orpheum**—"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

**Paramount**—"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:35. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

**RKO-Boston**—"Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40. "Army Girl," Preston Foster and Madge Evans. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:20, 10:05.

**Scollay**—"Go West," with the Marxes. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

**South Station Theater**—"John Nesbit," "John Barrymore, Rudy Vallee Radio Program." "Children's Quiz Contest." "New York Sleep Shop," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 3, 6, 9.

**Telepix**—"Platigorsky's Cello Concert." "Pete Smith Comedy." "London in the War Years." "Radio's Take It or Leave It." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "Old Virginia." "Sports." cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

**Trans-Lux**—"The Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:34, 5:10, 7:38, 10:14. "The Crimson Circle." 10:47 a. m., 1:15, 3:51, 6:19, 8:55.

**Uptown**—"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:35, 6:15, 9:50.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Capitol:** "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2. Evenings 6:30-11.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

**Regent:** "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian:** "Fighting 69th," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Mystery Over New York." 2 and 8.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner:** "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:40. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.

**Brookline Village:** "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:15, 6:26, 9:34.

**Cleveland Circle:** "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2. Continuous 7-11.

**Harvard:** "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:45.

**University:** "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Codman Square:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1:20, 9:20. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:30.

**Dorchester:** "Escape to Glory." "Meet the Wildcat." 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.

**Franklin Park:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.

**Strand:** "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:49, 8:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:32, 7, 9:51.

**Park:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Melody and Moonlight," 1:30 and 7:45.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:11, 8:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:53, 6:49, 9:59.

**Hyde Park:** "Barnyard Follies," R. Davis and June Storey. "Torpedo Raider," Barry MacKay. 1:45, 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:05, 8:50. "The Flag Speaks." 2:40 and 8:35.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

**Mystic:** "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:55, 8:20. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3:55, 6:50, 10.

**Maplewood:** "Night Train," M. Lockwood and R. Harrison. "Melody Ranch," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

**Orpheum:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dreaming Out Loud," Chester Lauck. 1:45 and 7.

**Strand:** "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 2:25, 8:35. "Girls Under 21," Bruce Cabot. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental:** "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 3:12, 9:27.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway:** "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.

**Medford:** "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2:20, 8:15. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK — Colonial:** "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 8. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Ian Hunter. 2, 10.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Night Train." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD — Norwood:** "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Thomas Mitchell and Rita Hayworth.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids.

**Strand:** "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and P. Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective."

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.

**Revere:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Yesterday's Heroes," 2 and 8.

**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Cherokee Strip," 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

**Davis Square:** "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. Victor McLaglen, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 2 and 7:45.

**Strand:** "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 7:30.

**Strand:** "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff and Evelyn Keyes. 2:09, 7:54. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 3:29, 9:14.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

**Watertown Square:** "A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Earl of Puddlestone," James Gleason. 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:45.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:47, 8:07. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2:10, 6:30.


## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
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CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
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A new play by ELMER RICE
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IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5414 Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75 Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs. UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

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MR. AND MRS. NORTH
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Francis & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO, 44 St., E. of B'way. BRy 9-2067 Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. Cl. 6-9353 EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

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It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
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Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
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HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
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# Today's Woman

*Edited by* VERA CONNOLLY



## Famous Finnish Couple—Alvar and Aino Aalto, Architects—Are Producing Unique Furniture in the United States

**By Susanne Wasson-Tucker**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Aino Aalto is a Finnish architect, mainstay and anchor of a partnership with her husband, Alvar Aalto. From this partnership came many of the most important buildings in Finland—Sanatorium in Paimio, Library at Viipuri, Toppila Pulp Mill at Oulu, and others. Amongst their works abroad were the Finnish Pavilion at the Paris Exposition, 1937, and, best known to Americans, the Finnish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

All these buildings hold a unique place in architecture—having warmth, imagination, and humanity, besides fulfilling efficiently the practical purposes for which they were created.

Mrs. Aalto's triple role in the firm is that of interpreter for Mr. Aalto; architect and designer in charge of Aalto interiors and exhibitions; and, most important to her, mother of two children.

Aino Aalto loves music, reads literature in several languages (but rarely talks of what she knows), and is an excellent cook. Nothing is too unimportant for her interested attention. She will suddenly ask a guest, in great seriousness, "Could you tell me how you ironed that collar?" or, "How, exactly, do you get such a gleam in your shoes?" This past year, during which the two Aalto children—Hanne-Maija, age 14, and Heiikke, age 12—have not been able to go to school because of the war, Mrs. Aalto has tutored them abroad and in this country. Today they are well up in their lessons.

**Arranged Exhibition**

Mrs. Aalto is very strong, and she works like an engine—with such concentration that she can hardly be stopped. In the Trienale Exhibition in Milan, Italy, in 1936, there was a section devoted to the work of the Aaltos. Mrs. Aalto flew down from Finland the night before the exhibition opened, arranged the whole thing with plans only in her head, and finished it in time.

Mr. and Mrs. Aalto have traveled almost everywhere. They speak six languages and have friends in many countries. But they are homesick when away from Finland. In the 25 years of Finland's existence, each citizen has worked for his country. For this reason, Finland is probably the most complete democracy there has ever been; and in these 25 years its production has been doubled. In Finland there are no slums, no war debts from the World War, and no millionaires. Even Heiikke, the Aaltos' twelve-year-old son, says that when he grows up he will have a non-profit-making model farm which will be scientifically worked, so that it will be an exhibition and experimental base for Finnish farming.

The Aaltos came to this country last spring. And while Mr. Aalto lectured at Princeton, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other colleges across the country, Mrs. Aalto made some needed changes in the Finnish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. In this undertaking she did everything herself—from planning the work to scrubbing the floor afterward. She was seen there one day gluing red cardboard letters on strips of wood, and singing Finnish songs, with the Finnish workmen enthusiastically joining in.

Last summer Mr. and Mrs. Aalto spent most of their time working in the United States for the gradual reconstruction of bombed Finland—of which undertaking Mr. Aalto is in charge. They also found time, however, to arrange for the production in the United States of the furniture designed by them.

Aalto furniture was imported into the United States before the war, and was used in such important places as the members' room of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Therefore it is good news to Americans that this furniture is once more available. In fact—the production of Aalto furniture in the United States will mean a tangible step in advance for American living. It replaces the geometrical solidity of recent modern furniture with lightness and open, flowing lines. It replaces the coldness of chromium with the warmth of wood.

**Made of Laminated Wood**

Aalto furniture is designed to take advantage gracefully of mass production. It is made of wood used in a new way. This time the wood is laminated, the laminations being glued and bent by machine with a minimum of processes. The chairs are extremely comfortable. The furniture is light in weight, inexpensive, and has a clear lacquer finish which brings out the natural color of the wood. Modern architecture has been coming to the average person through the kitchen and bathroom. The result, when it reaches the living room and bedroom, is usually chilly. Therefore Aalto furniture, coming to the average family through the living room, dining room, and bedroom, should be a good influence. In New York, Aalto furniture is handled by Artek-Pascoe, Inc. The Boston distributors are Pillsbury and Vaughan.

Since the Russo-Finnish war, the Finns have reorganized themselves. But there is still a terrific problem before them. There are thousands of people in Finland who still need clothing, food, and rehousing. Not a single Finnish family stayed behind in the territory that was taken by Russia. Four out of the Aaltos' ten draughtsmen were killed in the war; but the office in Finland is now running as it has never run before. The organization "For Finland Inc." is sponsored in the United States by most of the best known American architects. The Aaltos have worked out systems of prefabricated shelters for refugees, designed to do away with the terrific waste of material, work, and time that usually takes place in emergencies. Primitive shelters—one room and a stove—are now rushed to the scene, four on one truck. And these later become parts of better and more permanent housing projects.

Mr. Aalto broadened this work last fall by conducting a course in research on housing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the Bemis Foundation. Ideas produced by the students may become part of a scheme for tomorrow's housing in Finland. The rough country and severe climate of Finland present some of the most difficult problems in the world for housing experts. Therefore the solutions of these problems will be helpful examples by which the rest of the world may benefit. It is hoped that this course at "Tech" will become a center of research for students of housing from many countries.

Mr. and Mrs. Aalto and their two children left the United States in October, 1940, with only 24 hours' notice, as they were informed by their Consul that the last boat, for an indefinite length of time, was about to sail for Finland. They went back to Finland to see to the rehousing of as many raid victims as possible before the worst of the winter could set in. They plan to return to this country as soon as traveling again becomes possible.

Courtesy of The Architectural Forum

**Aino and Alvar Aalto are distinguished Finnish architects. Together they form a partnership that is responsible for many of the most important buildings in Finland. Mrs. Aalto has charge particularly of designing interiors and of arranging exhibitions of their work.**

**This is a view of the 50-foot-square living room at "Mairea," a house in Norrmark, Finland, designed by Aino and Alvar Aalto. The owners' specifications called for a residence and an art gallery to house their collection of modern paintings. The gallery was incorporated in this huge living room, which is subdivided by light movable partitions. Note the columns, which are covered with asbestos and finished in lacquer. They reveal Mr. Aalto's ingenious way of giving interest to the most prosaic of structural elements. The furniture was also designed by the Aaltos.**

**The chair, table, screen, and wall bracket shown here are all examples of Aalto-designed furniture, which is now being produced in the United States. Made of laminated wood, the furniture is light in weight, graceful, and extremely comfortable. It has a clear lacquer finish which brings out the natural color of the wood.**

## Auto Motifs Mark New Costumes

**By Elizabeth Catlin**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

No longer is the automobile delegated to the road alone, it is traveling at top speed to an important place in the 1941 fashion picture. Fashion designers have found in this everyday conveyance a load of inspiration. They have not only adopted it in its entirety, but have literally stripped it of its gears, taken over its steering wheel, and all the rest of its practical paraphernalia from its headlights back to its very bumper—and made use of them as motifs for everything from the smallest accessories to complete costumes.

Such "goings-on" among America's fashion designers may sound a bit strange, but the results are not only highly ingenious, they are extremely chic. In fact, when you see a woman wearing a bumper on her lapel, a hat designed to look like a pair of headlights, or a print dress covered with tiny cars (perhaps of a vintage to match the kind she drives), you are seeing a woman dressed in the very height of fashion.

**Effective Prints**

The rayon fabric Auto-Motif prints, which are shown in great variety, have been given the name, "Sedanets." They are, for the most part, white prints of miniature size on black or colored grounds, but some are done with colors on white grounds. These prints have been made up into costumes suitable for practically every occasion on the calendar. Buttons are, of course, used in profusion on all these dresses, and every so often there crops up an elaborate buckle. But not the ordinary buttons or buckles, mind you. Insignia of well-known makes, or the various parts of a car, have been used for decorative purposes in the designing of each and every one of these trimmings.

Although the office girl may not have a car to drive to work in, she has been taken into consideration by designers of Auto-Motif styles. Designed particularly for her are a number of classic shirtwaist dresses, made up in various Auto-Motif patterns and colors.

**For the Young Fry**

Designers have by no means neglected the young fry of America in launching this new fashion trend. They have designed dresses for big sister, aged 14, and for all the rest right down to little sister, aged 7. One practical and smart frock is a sailor-type dress in a shield-pattern print with a big sailor collar and a pleated skirt.

Great imagination has been shown in the Auto-Motif accessories. The hats are done in the prints, and to add to the effect, they are designed to resemble the parts of a car. Beside the headlight hat mentioned, an amusing idea is presented in the steering wheel hat. A flat little lid surrounded by a roll, it looks every bit like what it represents. It sits at a cockeyed angle over one eye, adding to its humorous air. Scarfs of these prints have been made in profusion, some with clever little devices to hold the scarf whether it is destined to be an ascot, a vestee, or a headpiece. Car insignia, grille work, bumpers, and other objects known to the car driver, have been reproduced in miniature and turned into clips, lapel pins, studs, cufflinks, buckles, and other interesting accessories.

## Try Venetian Blinds

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Venetian blinds can be used to advantage where they really "belong," according to Miss Lois Williams, manager of the drapery department of the Paine Furniture Company of Boston. They are good not only in many modern interiors, she points out, but also in Colonial settings. They have been reproduced in Colonial Williamsburg.

They are not desirable, Miss Williams finds, where windows are low, because when drawn up they make a bundle of slats too deep for decorative proportion. A city house with an excessive amount of light would call for Venetian blinds, but a country house with a beautiful view might be better served by a traverse curtain.

During the past ten years Venetian blinds have become more and more popular, and are now obtainable in fourteen different colors, with sixteen tape combinations. It is possible to work out a bit of color decoration by using blinds and tapes of different hues.

If a person is building a house, and wishes to use Venetian blinds, Miss Williams suggests that space be arranged over the windows into which the blinds may disappear when drawn up.

Miss Williams has a little advice for those people who, like the writer, get into difficulties in the drawing-up process. First, she says, before attempting to raise a blind, make sure that the slats lie perfectly flat, not in any way tilted. Then pull with a smooth, even stroke, and don't let them slam!

If Venetian blinds are frequently brushed with the brushes made for that purpose, they will not need to be cleaned too often. When they do need cleaning, a little paint cleaner on a soft cloth does the trick.

P. P. S.

## Correct Draperies Enhance Charm of Any House

**By Pearl Strachan**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

What a house does with its windows makes quite a difference, both inside and out. Nothing looks more forlorn than the exterior of a dwelling blinking, uncurtained, at the street.

When we go forth to the department or furniture store, with notes and a tape measure in our handbag, to buy our new curtains or draperies, we may be tempted to forget the effect outside, having studied so carefully the interior pattern. One point to remember particularly is uniformity, not necessarily duplication of line, but harmony. A color and a form which do not stand out apart from the general architectural design are desirable.

Inside too, of course, the window treatment should aim at cooperation, and hangings should be part of the decorative background. A study of the rooms to be curtained comes first. It is a mistake to defer planning until one stands before a bewildering assortment of draperies.

If the choice is difficult, we can, in most of the larger stores, obtain expert, and free, advice. One of the newest helps to customers is the planning service in furniture departments. The person who is timid about seeking out the interior decorator, possibly because the problem is only that of obtaining the right slip cover for an armchair, or matching a shower curtain, will find the planning service very useful indeed.

What impresses the visitor to the stores at the present time is the new fabrics and designs in both glass curtains and draperies. In the absence of the imported materials formerly sold, the American manufacturers are producing remarkable new textiles to take their place. The little "Swiss Navy" of three ships, which has been put into operation to rescue Switzerland's export trade from threatened discontinuance, keeps supplying a certain amount of muslin and organdy from Europe, but the mills of Pennsylvania and other American states are turning out quantities of lace and marquisette curtain material, finer in quality and pattern than they have produced in the past.

Rayon gauzes, cream to ecru, are very popular. There is one, a du Pont process achievement, which appears extremely filmy and fragile but is so strong that a full-grown person can swing in it without breaking a thread or leaving any sign of strain.

This fine material, or a delicate marquisette, will protect a room from the gaze of passersby and soften the glare of sunlight without darkening the interior. If the room is so close to the sidewalk that greater protection is needed, or if an unattractive view is to be shut out, the glass curtains can be made of heavier material.

Curtains which are ruffled and tied back appear frequently nowadays. Many of the printed American organdies have a permanent finish. One curtain, about two and a quarter yards long, is ruffled on all sides and can be hung upside down. A colored ruffle on such a curtain is sometimes used in a bedroom, without side draperies. More and more of the voile and rayon marquisette curtains are washable. Pure white appears to be the exception rather than the rule, most people choosing a light eggshell or ecru shade.

The new printed cotton fabrics have aroused the enthusiasm of the drapery connoisseurs. Miss Mary Alice Parker, Stylist and Director of Room Planning Service for the firm of John H. Pray & Sons Company, Boston, has a good deal to say for what she calls a "glorified sateen," which is known by various trade names now familiar to the shopper. It comes thirty-six inches wide and in new colors brighter than the dusty shades formerly used in many fabrics, but extremely soft and easy to blend. "Muted porcelain colors," Miss Parker calls them.

This sateen fabric and the printed cotton gabardines and sailcloths are reproducing, on American looms, French and English "document" prints of the seventeenth century. A "document" print is one such as "Rendez-Vous," or others of the toile de Jouy type. The fine-count cotton of the district of Versailles is no longer importable, and America is bringing forth presentable toiles of its own.

Some of them, with the lovely old patterns in delicate, gay colors, sell for as little as eighty-five cents a yard, and for about nine dollars when made up into a pair of window hangings. Spruce green in foliage, clear light pinks, yellows, blues and mauves in flowers, often in two or three distinct shades, are frequently encountered. Moss roses of provincial France, ribbon-bow outlines of court-pastoral recollection, and carefully petaled English garden flowers such as one finds on heirloom china are some of the predominant motifs.

Wallpapers are being made from the same blocks and cleverly combined with draperies. For a bedroom having one long wall, for instance, Miss Parker suggests papering the wall behind the beds in a floral pattern, and using plain or striped paper, to harmonize, on the other three sides. Corresponding draperies in floral fabric could then be hung at the window, where they would contrast with the plain or striped background. Curtains and draperies must co-operate in carrying out the general color scheme of a room and must be subordinated to the more important furnishings. They play an important part in tying objects together and in preserving or changing the visual proportions of doors or windows.

While the "glorified" sateen, which does not lose its gloss or color with ordinary wear and cleansing, and the printed sailcloths are made up in abundance for stores, there is of course the custom-made trade in silks and other more costly fabrics, according to the type of decoration employed. It looks as if linens are to be out of the American setting for a while, when the present stock is exhausted. The printing has been done in the United States, but the plain material was usually imported from Ireland or England.

If any benefits at all can be said to have sprung from the European conflict, one of them is the stimulating of American manufacturers to produce better designs and better quality in textiles, though for a number of years they have been steadily improving along those lines.

Bathroom curtains are made to match or harmonize with shower curtains. Curtain and drapery fixtures have various new features. A sag-proof crane is so constructed that when once put together there is no dipping possible, and it turns, when desired, to push the draperies out of the sunlight. Valances are being used again, and so are metal cornices.

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Commerce and Finance

# Britain's War Cost £10,000,000 a Day—Exchange Problem Acute

Business and Industry

## Security Gifts Total Millions In December

WASHINGTON (AP)—Principal owners, officers and directors of corporations gave away millions of dollars worth of securities during December, the Securities Commission reported in a summary of transactions for the month.

While many of the gifts probably went as Christmas presents, some apparently were made in anticipation of the close of the tax year.

Sewell L. Avery of Chicago topped donors who reported more than 400 individual presents of stock with three gifts aggregating around $2,000,000 at current market prices. Mr. Avery reported that he gave away 16,000 shares of U. S. Gypsum Company stock and 26,227 shares of Montgomery Ward & Company common.

**Straus Big Donor**

Percy S. Straus of New York was the second largest donor of the month, giving a total of 29,044 shares of R. H. Macy & Company, Inc., common stock, aggregating about $700,000 at current prices.

Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., gave away 4,810 shares of General Motors Corporation common to employees and sold 24,000 shares, the transactions involving more than $1,100,000 at current prices. Mr. du Pont also bought 8,000 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours common stock, which would cost around $1,200,000 at current prices.

S. Clay Williams of Winston-Salem, N. C., who has been mentioned recently for a diplomatic post, reported that he had disposed of 13,000 shares of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company common stock to junior executives of the company and had acquired 5,000 shares through an exchange.

H. Wendell Endicott of Boston reported that he had transferred 1,307 shares of Sears Roebuck & Co. capital stock to a trust for P. M. Endicott. Edgar B. Stern of New Orleans, La., reported that he gave away 50 shares owned directly and 500 shares owned in partnership with his wife.

**Cola Cola Transfer**

Coca Cola International Corporation reported the transfer of 27,768 shares of Coca Cola Company common stock. William H. Bixby of St. Louis gave away 1,500 shares of Coca Cola Bottling of St. Louis common, while Willard H. Cox of St. Louis gave away 1,700 shares and sold 1,065 shares of the same issue.

George W. Woodruff of Daytona Beach, Fla., and H. W. Woodruff of Wilmington, Del., each received 4,000 shares of Coca Cola Company common through bequests.

Among the large gifts reported were these: William H. Wemyss of Nashville, Tenn., 3,350 shares of General Shoe Corporation common; and J. Frank McElwain of Boston, 3,000 shares of Melville Shoe Corporation common.

## Remodeling of U. S. Excess Profits Tax Law Is Forecast

**Article 3**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Back in September, a group of Senators and Representatives culled the meat for an excess profits law from a pound and a half of legislative chop suey that had been dropped in their laps by their respective houses of Congress.

What they wanted to make of the law was one that would feed the Federal revenues but one upon which no war millionaires would thrive. No one yet claims that they achieved perfection in either direction.

The bill passed by the House had been a hodge-podge, and when the Senate Finance Committee got through with it, the Treasury disowned it. The Senate debated and amended the measure until it had collected 489 pages of legislative dissertations which it called a tax bill and passed.

Senator Robert La Follette (P), of Wisconsin, called it a "complicated hodge podge." Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, said it was an "imponderable mess." Even Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, had but faint praise for it as he led the measure off to conference. He called it the "most intricate tax bill ever presented to Congress."

**Bill Lacks Clarity**

He and Chairman Robert Doughton (D), of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee and their colleagues on the conference committee put in long hours of work trying to shape a tax implement out of the unwieldy hunk of metal they had to work with. Tax experts say they did a remarkable job but that the bill still lacks some of the clarity of a child's reading book.

A remodeling of the law has been forecast for this session. More than one predicted that it would be vastly changed before a dollar of revenue was collected under it. Representative Allen Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, predicted that it would create a new class of millionaires out of the tax experts. "Anyone who can explain this will become a millionaire overnight," he said.

Seasoned tax observers predicted that corporations would pay under protest because of the law's abstruse language and that the Board of Tax Appeals would get plenty of business from it.

In the absence of a change, however, the Treasury and its Bureau of Internal Revenue have to twist all the tax rabbits it can out of the excess profits log. Estimates of the proceeds from the tax range upward from $155,000,000. The Treasury's own guess is that it will get $522,000,000 from this source during fiscal 1942, the first full year of operation.

**Problem Complicated**

But the whole problem is vastly complicated. To begin with, the law provides two ways by which a corporation may figure its excess profits. First, it may elect to pay on any profits over 8 per cent of invested capital, including equity capital, but only half its debt. Second, it may pay on any profits over 95 per cent of the average profits of 1936-1939.

After a fashion, this gives the taxpayer a choice between the American World War system and the present British method of deciding what are excess profits. The time-worn definition is that what is left after normal profits are subtracted from net income is excess.

The American system was the allowance of a certain percentage of income on invested capital and taxing the remainder. The present British system establishes a basic period, determines the earnings of the business during that period, strikes an average, and takes all earnings above that average. In this respect, the American excess profits law is much more lenient—it doesn't take all above any given level.

Where the British law, after determining what are excess profits, turns the whole of the excess into the public till, the American law grants a $5,000 exemption, takes a fourth of the excess up to $20,000 and half of that over $500,000.

Tax experts say, however, that the British law is more lenient than the American on one point. That is, the taxpayer with a loss one year and an excess profit the next is allowed to balance off the one against the other, even to the extent of getting a refund if the loss year follows the excess profit year. The United States treats each year's profits as an independent transaction.

**Excess Profits Tax**

The excess profits tax was born in the World War. Denmark and Sweden saw war millionaires emerging from the trade with Germany in 1915. They smacked down with an excess profits tax. England followed a few months later. A year afterward, 17 countries had such a tax. The United States adopted one a month before going into the war.

This tax ranged from 8 to 60 per cent. It was wiped out in January, 1918, though a one-year war profits tax somewhat plugged the gap. In the tax turmoil and neutrality debates of the early thirties, the excess profits tax emerged again. It was resurrected in 1933 and given an air of permanence in 1935.

Tax experts say the resurrection of the tax had the double purpose of getting full value assessments for the capital stock tax and of clipping big profits.

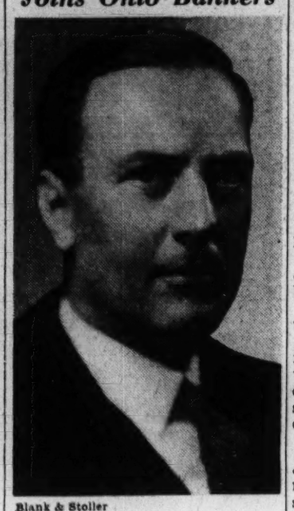
As a revenue-producer during the World War, the excess profits tax was a go-getter. For Great Britain, it turned up 29.3 per cent of the nation's whole revenue between 1916 and 1921. For the United States, it produced almost $7,000,000,000 between 1917 and 1921, about a third of the total revenues in that period.

Experts say, however, that the amount of revenue such a tax brings in depends in considerable measure upon the amount of inflation in prices—and profits—that occurs. Some of them contend, too, that if the tax rates are lifted to take more than three fifths or two thirds of the excess profits, the incentive of the business man crumples and the yield falls. They say he doesn't like to work if the Government is going to take from 80 to (as in the case of the British) 100 per cent of his extra profits.

Many businesses showed up with nice profits in the first nine months of 1940 in spite of their tax load. Though the tax did not get through Congress until September, it covered earnings for the whole year.

**Tomorrow: New Taxes Hit Middle Incomes.**

## Joins Ohio Bankers



Blank & Stoller

**Millar Brainard**

Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston for the past 12 years, has become associated with Otis & Company, Cleveland bankers.

## Syndicate to Sell $90,000,000 Issues For Republic Steel

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Republic Steel Corp. announced today it had filed with the Cleveland office of the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering $90,000,000 of new securities for a "broad refinancing program."

They consist of $65,000,000 of 20-year first mortgage sinking fund bonds and $25,000,000 of 15-year convertible sinking fund debentures. Interest rates, redemption prices, and offering terms will be announced later.

Public offering of the securities is to be made by an underwriting group of 139 members, the largest syndicate in recent years for an industrial security offering. It will be headed by Dillon, Read & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., and Lehman Brothers.

Proceeds of the new issues will be used, with $16,500,000 of bank loans, to retire all the funded debt of the corporation, comprising $62,510,000 of 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds, $13,868,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds, $6,258,000 Gulf States Steel 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, and $15,000,000 of 1¾ per cent serial notes.

The registration statement showed Chairman Tom Girdler received $176,000 for 1940, President R. J. Wysor $100,000, with $75,000 each going to Vice-Presidents C. M. White, Myron A. Wick, and N. J. Clarke. Donald B. Gillies, another Vice-President, was paid $60,000.

## British £4,000,000,000 Budget For Next Year Now Visualized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sir Edward Peacock of the British Treasury said yesterday he would go slow on the marketing of about $900,000,000 of direct British investments in the United States to make sure it is done in "an orderly fashion."

Sir Edward told reporters that he had made no sales yet and would tell any prospective buyers of British assets to "wait a bit."

He explained he wanted time to study the value of the assets and the possible methods of selling them. He declared that he had values of the assets he is handling. Another British agency is selling the stock market securities of the British.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—John T. Flynn, writer on economics and other subjects, asserted today that the British Empire has $4,449,000,000 of dollar assets in this country.

In addition, he said, the Empire has several billions of dollars of assets outside this country which could be used to pay British war bills. Mr. Flynn made these assertions in a statement prepared for submission to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The question of Britain's financial condition and ability to pay is still under some examination here as the lease-lend bill is being threshed out in Washington.

There are two major divisions to the question—Britain's internal financial condition, particularly the state of the British budget; and Britain's external ability to pay here for the huge prospective volume of armaments she needs for the war.

The British fiscal year ends in March, and a new budget will be brought in at that time, for the British Treasury does not, like the American Treasury, try to predict 18 months in advance. The fiscal year's budget is brought in at the beginning of the fiscal year.

**See £4,000,000,000 Budget**

Judging by the last two years, the budget to be announced will be something round £4,000,000,000, and will be roundly criticized in the press not for being too big but for being too small—and subsequent events will probably prove the press right and the Exchequer wrong. Britain was running along in the 'thirties with an annual budget of round £1,000,000,000. By the time war broke out this was stepping up to round £2,000,000,000, and last April the Exchequer brought in a budget estimate of £2,667,000,000, of which £2,000,000,000 was for the war, £667,000,000 for civil requirements. About half the total was to be covered by taxes, the rest by borrowings, and substantial tax increases were announced. The whole thing was severely criticized by such publications as the London Economist as inadequate, and in the summer another budget was submitted of round £3,500,000,000, with further tax increases, which was similarly criticised. It received much less attention in the press, however, the public having apparently concluded that an all-time record budget was no surprise and little news. The minimum surtax income having been dropped from £2,000 to £1,500, and the top rate of 90 per cent having been made to apply beginning at £20,000 instead of at £30,000, a new revenue tax source was introduced in the purchase tax of 33 per cent on the wholesale price of luxuries and 16 2-3 per cent on the wholesale price of most things formerly considered necessities.

Meantime the cost of the war has approximately doubled since the beginning, rising from about £5,000,000 a day (or nearly £2,000,000,000 a year) to over £10,000,000 a day, or nearly £4,000,000,000, and it is expected to rise shortly to over £4,000,000,000, well in excess of the highest totals during the World War; for the cost of most kinds of armament has multiplied.

**Must Cut Civilian Spending**

Although a larger proportion of war costs is now being raised by taxation than during the World War, financing remains an acute problem. But the modern version of the problem is not how to increase the proportion raised by taxes. It is how to decrease the proportion raised by sale of bonds to the banks—which results directly in an increase in outstanding bank deposits, and thereby makes possible further inflation of commodity prices, which are already up over 40 per cent at wholesale and 25 per cent retail.

The general effort is to divert and curtail civilian spending, either by heavier taxes such as the purchase tax, which was directly aimed at curtailing civilian outlays, or by the sale of bonds, savings certificates, etc., to the public, which directly curtails civilian buying. Roughly speaking, the current budget is being financed about 40 per cent out of taxes, 20 per cent out of sales of Treasury obligations to the public, and the other 20 per cent through bank purchases of government obligations, particularly short-terms.

In former times the cure for this would have been to allow interest rates on bonds to rise until they became tempting to private investors, but today the government is holding down the rate of interest by all means in its power, and financing through increased bank deposits is likely to be held down either by more taxes or by more pressure on the public to put all their spare cash into government obligations. Success in this policy to date has been more than expected, but still further increases in the rate of public investment in government obligations will be necessary, even if it means something verging on forced loans.

**Problem of Exchange**

Much more serious is the problem of obtaining foreign exchange, particularly dollars, for the import of American planes, steel, machine tools, and other war essentials. Britain has severely curbed the import of nonessentials, the entire import trade being under Government control, and has diverted some of her purchasing to sterling countries, the sterling areas being willing to let a good part of their payment lie in London banks, where it can be temporarily borrowed by the British Government for war purposes.

But for two reasons the problem will be decidedly more difficult hereafter. In the first place Britain has virtually exhausted the quick assets she could use for American purchases, and in the second place, her volume of purchases, or net "unfavorable balance of trade" with the United States is likely to increase sharply from here on.

The quick assets were chiefly gold and American securities. At the outset of the war all the gold of the Bank of England was swept into the Exchange Equalization Fund and then gradually transferred to this country, for the most part via Canada. Of the approximately £1,000,000,000 of British-owned American securities about a third have been sold and the other two thirds, if sold, must be sold on a most unfavorable American stock market.

Britain has nearly £1,000,000,000 of fixed investments in the United States, including ownership of such companies as Viscose Ltd., Lever Brothers, which makes Lifebuoy soap, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, large holdings in the American Shell Union Oil Company, and so on. But to sell these in America is a very difficult task, with the American Government through such filials as the RFC about the only buyer with enough liquid cash to take on such sized deals.

**Fixed Investments Elsewhere**

Britain also has somewhere near £4,000,000,000 of fixed investments in other parts of the world, but transfer of these would be even more difficult, and if the American Government took them over, America would automatically become a highly imperialist nation with diplomatic problems all over the world; Britain, on the other hand, would quickly lose one of the greatest sources of foreign exchange—interest and dividends—with which she normally defrays her heavy "excess of imports," or "unfavorable balance of trade."

As to British import excess, it used to run around £125,000,000 before the World War, and rose to about triple that amount in the late 1930's. At present, however, is has risen far beyond this level, with the sky as the limit. In the first year of the war Britain sold to the United States about $500,000,000 of goods and took about $750,000,000 of goods. But imports of American planes and munitions are fast making Britain America's best customer, and Britain's export industries are in a less and less favorable position to manufacture the export credits needed to offset this. It is easily possible that by the end of 1941 Britain's unfavorable balance of trade against the United States may be running as high as £1,000,000,000 a year. Britain has no means of anywhere near meeting such requirements, even with the strictest curtailment of all unnecessary imports and with the utmost possible stimulus of her export industries.

Incidentally, the proposals of the lend-lease bill would take the strain not only off Britain's foreign exchange position, but also off her own national budget—for a large proportion of her current deficit is now being incurred in order to procure armaments from the United States.

## Oil Leader

Wide World Studio

**William S. Farish**

President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

## S. O. of N. J. Discloses New Type Cracking

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has demonstrated a new method of petroleum cracking which, company engineers predicted, would bring revolutionary changes in gasoline refining.

Described as the "fluid catalyst" process, it was completed in 1940 after years of "intensive technical work," William S. Farish, president of the giant oil company disclosed.

The demonstration, given for newspaper men, showed how the catalyst, a whitish powder, maintained continuous cracking operations in one chamber, and regeneration, or cleaning of the catalyst, in a separate zone in which the catalyst flowed like a liquid.

**Market Advantages**

Company officials explained that the new process had marked advantages over the old principle of catalytic cracking in time and efficiency. It would, they said, make it possible to turn out a higher quality of gasoline and raise the amount of recoverable motor gasoline from the base ail.

A statement signed by Mr. Farish and F. A. Howard, head of the Standard Oil Development Co., said patents on the process were 100 per cent American-owned "and will be available to the petroleum industry under a licensing arrangement."

Construction of three large commercial plants of the fluid catalytic type, the statement added, is under way at Standard of New Jersey's Bayway Refinery, at the Baton Rouge refinery of Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana and at Baytown, Tex., where Humble Oil & Refining Co., a Standard subsidiary, is building a large unit.

Explaining the difference between the new fluid catalyst process and the existing "intermittent type of catalytic cracking," Mr. Howard said:

**Old Method**

"A chamber operating on the old principle of catalytic cracking might be compared with a single cylinder engine. Oil vapor was passed through the chamber, which contained catalysts in the form of lumps or pellets, for perhaps 20 to 30 minutes. During this time carbon deposits accumulated on the catalyst, impairing its effectiveness.

"Consequently, it was necessary to stop operations, purge the unit to get rid of vapors and burn out the accumulated carbon with oxygen. All of this took more time than was consumed in actual cracking operations. . . . In order to maintain continuous cracking operations in this type of catalytic process it was necessary to have several chambers, just as several cylinders are required to give an uninterrupted flow of power in an automobile engine.

"In the fluid catalyst we maintain continuous cracking operations in one chamber. . . . The only thing that moves is the catalyst itself and the operation is continuous, like that of a steam turbine."

## Taxes Take Fifth Of U. S. Income; Third in Germany

NEW YORK (AP)—About 20 cents out of every dollar in national income in the United States last year went to Federal, State and local tax collectors, fiscal experts figured.

This would compare with about one-third of the national income taken in taxes in Germany, according to the Berlin disclosure of wartime revenue of some 34,000,000,000 marks out of a hundred-billion mark national income.

The Tax Foundation, a privately-financed research organization reported federal, state and local taxes for the fiscal year ended last June totaled nearly $14,500,000,000. The U. S. Department of Commerce estimated national income for 1940 at about $74,000,000,000.

The Tax Foundation pointed out its figures did not cover the increased levies voted by Congress last year to help pay for the $28,000,000,000 defense program.

National income in this country has been rising with increasing outlay of arms spending, a large part of it borrowed money. But tax students said the tendency was to take a larger percentage of national income for governmental purposes, including arms.

Some fiscal authorities have urged heavier Federal levies as a means of curtailing civilian consumption of goods as well as for reducing the amount the Treasury must borrow to meet defense deficit.

Taxes are regarded in financial circles as one of the most powerful Government controls over so-called "inflationary" tendencies in wartime, resulting from large-scale spending of borrowed money and shortages in commodities.

In trying to compare American and German finances, fiscal experts complained they were hampered by inadequate details on Nazi borrowing. Available figures were regarded, they said, as only partially revealing.

The United States budget for the fiscal year ending next June estimated net receipts at $7,013,000,000, expenditures at $13,202,000,000, and the Federal deficit at $6,189,000,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, according to budget estimates, Treasury receipts would increase to $8,275,000,000, expenditures to $17,486,000,000, and the deficit to $9,210,000,000.

Further tax increases at this session of Congress have been taken for granted in financial circles.

## $95,500,000 Suit Against Pennroad

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Arguments were begun in Federal Court on suits charging that stockholders of Pennroad Corporation have lost $95,500,000 as a result of unwise investments by the firm.

The suits against the company and its officers—most of whom also are officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad—ask an accounting of the firm's operations and reimbursement to stockholders of alleged losses.

Chief defandant is the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stockholders contend that the officers of the two firms used their interlocking positions to invest Pennroad funds in small railroads and truck lines.

Former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, counsel for the stockholders, said that such a corporation as Pennroad "could have been a benefit to all connected with it." But the "way it was operated it was tragic from the stockholders' point of view."

## FTC Seeks to Ban 'Spiffs' In Beauty, Barber Field

WASHINGTON (AP)—The payment of "push money" or "spiffs" would be prohibited under proposed trade practice rules for the beauty and barber equipment and supplies industry which were made public by the Federal Trade Commission.

The suggested rules, not yet adopted by the FTC, use the word "spiffs" in referring to a subsidy offered a salesperson handling two or more competing brands of merchandez to promote the sale of one brand over a competitor.

Other suggested rules would prohibit misleading advertisements, offers and prices. A hearing was set for February 28.

## New Service Aid To Marketing S. A. Products in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, disclosed the establishment of a merchandising service for Central and South American exporters and inauguration of a series of merchandising studies in those countries.

"We are confident that this service will help to broaden the United States market for products from these nations," he told a luncheon meeting of the League of Women Voters. "It will cause the introduction of items with which the consumer market in the United States is not now familiar."

He said that his office had invited the American Association of Advertising Agencies to undertake a series of extensive studies of markets and advertising media in Central and South America.

"Many exporters have told us that they feel that their advertising budget in these countries woud undoubtedly be increased if there was available greater information on the needs, tastes, and habits of living of the citizens of our neighboring republics," Mr. Rockefeller added.

## New Haven Net Shows Increase in December

During the month of December, 1940, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had a net income of $683,802, which is after fixed charges on the present capital structure and compares with a net income of $310,312 for December, 1939.

Gross revenues for the month were $8,091,190, an increase of $687,367 or 9.3 per cent over December, 1939, freight revenue increasing $676,919 or 16.5 per cent and passenger revenue showing an increase of $1,389.

Final results for the year ended December 31, 1940, show that gross revenues amounted to $85,604,109, an increase of $2,185,633 or 2.6 per cent over the year 1939; freight revenue increased $2,987,024 or 6.3 per cent and passenger revenue decreased $1,039,292 or 3.8 per cent.

**Rail Employment Tops 1940**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads had 1,018,306 employees in mid-January, an increase of 2.94 per cent over January, 1940, but a decrease of .63 per cent from December, 1940.

## Tennessee Town Working Top Speed On Big Aluminum Expansion Program

ALCOA, Tenn. (AP)—Men and machines are working around the clock in this little East Tennessee town to cram 20 years of normal plant expansion into 18 months and supply ample aluminum for British and American warplanes.

It's part of an $150,000,000 program laid out by the Aluminum Company of America for its bauxite ore mines in South America and Arkansas and reduction and sheet mills in New Kensington, Pa.; Edgewater, N. J., and Alcoa, where the ore is made into aluminum.

"Our plant expansion is solely for national defense," a company spokesman said. "We have been asked to do a job in 18 months which, under normal business conditions, would be spread over a period of 20 years.

"And we are going to do it. We'll take care of every need for aluminum to be expected."

The widespread mills throb day and night and results show great stacks of finished aluminum sheets on the shipping docks.

In a 200-acre tract, construction crews are moving 30,000 cubic yards of earth daily at the site of a new sheet and plate mill which will almost double the plant's capacity when it goes into operation about December of this year.

The new sheet mill unit will employ about 3,000 men, some of whom already are being prepared for their jobs.

The plant now employs 6,700 and had a payroll last year of $8,000,000.

And yet there is no boom in Alcoa or its twin city, Maryville. Most of the labor is native, many live on farms near the mill, and town and company officials are seeking to discourage over-expansion in private business and home-building.

## U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $9,862,795

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped to $9,862,795 in the week ended Feb. 5.

Only large shipments last week were $4,933,012 from Canada and $3,046,091 from Japan.

Foreign gold on deposit in the Federal Reserve banks under earmark, however, increased $12,380,533 to a total of $1,860,485,511.

Silver imports amounted to $1,179,764, including $726,515 from Mexico and $280,644 from Canada.

No gold was exported. Silver exports were $11,557.

**Real Expansion Approved**

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe approved a 1941 improvement budget of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company aggregating $7,797,058.

## Mass. Mutual Life Shows Gain in 1940

Bertrand J. Perry, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., reports that policyholders and their beneficiaries received a daily average of almost $131,500 from the company in 1940.

Of total benefit payments of $47,994,621, living policyholders received $30,593,720 in dividends, matured endowments, surrender values, and disability and annuity payments, while $17,400,901 was paid out in death claims. In addition, $13,750,352 consisting of income payments and dividend accumulations, was paid from funds left with the company in previous years.

Since organization in 1851, the company has paid more than $936,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries.

At the year end, life insurance in force was $1,989,685,982, representing 520,290 policies. In addition, there was in force 12,466 annuity contracts under which $3,885,018 is being paid annually and 27,056 contracts under which annual incomes aggregating $14,610,000 will be paid in the future.

During the year, 30,752 new policies representing a face value of $126,452,377 were written. New annuity contracts numbering 2011 and providing annual payments in excess of $850,000 were purchased.

Total receipts during the year amounted to $121,986,618 with disbursements of $83,279,469. The balance of $38,707,149 was added to policyholders' fund for guarantee of future benefit payments.

Admitted assets at the end of the year were $724,294,035.

**Republic Steel Output at Peak**

CLEVELAND (AP) — January steel ingot production of 672,729 net tons by Republic Steel Corp., set a new record for the company, which was organized in 1930, officials reported. The previous record of 626,056 net tons was set in October, 1940. The company's plants operated at 99 per cent of capacity during January.

## Argentina Sells Cotton to Spain; Wipes Out Surplus

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina has wiped out her cotton surplus by agreeing to sell 25,000 tons to Spain, Agriculture Minister Daniel Amadeo y Videla said.

Other sources close to the government asserted Argentina required that Spain's payment of $4,500,000 for the cotton be made in United States dollars, rather than in pesetas or through barter.

The Agriculture Minister said Spain agreed to pay over a three-year period.

Agreements for shipment to Spain also of 500,000 tons of wheat and 1,500 tons of canned and other meats are in "process of negotiation but too far away to talk about yet," he added.

Informed circles said Argentina is willing to dispose of the wheat without prospects of immediate payment because of a heavy surplus, reckoned officially at 4,612,956 tons on Feb. 8.

After the Spanish civil war, Argentina granted heavy credits to Spain for wheat purchases, under an agreement whereby Spain would pay her debt with steel.

A recent exchange (import) control commission circular called attention to the fact that iron and steel from Spain had been placed on the unlimited list. This was taken as evidence the government is pressing for increased shipments for Spain.

## Your Income Tax

**No. 15**

**Losses on Stock Transactions**

No gain or loss is recognized for income-tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges, taxable gain may result but no loss is recognized. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

## Bank Loans Rise For 19th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—A gain in business loans of banks due to the defense program was reported for the 19th straight week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans $48,000,000 to a total of $5,124,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 5.

For these cities, the gain has amounted to $494,000,000 during the 19 weeks, and the total of such loans is now $810,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Last week's increase was one of the largest for any one week. New York banks accounted for $20,000,000 of the gain.

## Bell Aircraft Reports Sharp Rise in 1940 Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Bell Aircraft Corp. reported for 1940 net profit of $284,745 after Federal taxes, equal to $1.14 a capital share, compared with $9.203, or 3 cents a share, in 1939. Sales in 1940 jumped to $5,188,000 from $450,438 in 1939.

Undelivered orders on Jan. 30 totaled $62,500,000, divided almost equally between the United States and Great Britain, including French orders taken over by the British. Roughly $60,800,000 of this total was for the P-39 Airacobra and the balance for recoil adpters for machine guns. Completion was scheduled for early 1942. Plants are in Buffalo, N. Y.

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# Chicago Conference Centered On Trade With Latin America

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Normal, non-military world trade, despite all the hurdles put in its path these days, is being eagerly sought by an important section of midwest business. In fact, a heightened interest in this commercial field, rather than any trend toward economic isolationism, was seen by observers in the recent World Trade Conference held under auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Export Managers Club of Chicago.

Not only did representatives of many of Chicago's 1,100 houses doing export business attend, but delegations came from more other midwestern cities than have been represented in previous conferences. Toledo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Louis and other cities of this area sent people to participate in the meeting. New Orleans, most distant city represented, sent a group of 20, and its spokesman made a strong appeal for closer relations between Latin America and the Midwest.

Trade with all parts of the world was considered, but special attention was given to commerce with Latin America. Chicago and its neighbors have been giving much thought to this market of late. Some large Chicago concerns, like Quaker Oats and International Cellucotton Products Company, are putting on short wave radio programs, entertainment and news, to win the good will and the business of Latin American consumers.

**Spanish News Releases**

Other publicity methods are sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce. During the last year it has published a Spanish directory of Chicago exporters and distributed 15,000 copies in Latin America. It also began sending Spanish news releases to Latin-American newspapers.

At the conference here, the Association made its first appearance as sponsor of a Pan-American broadcast when the address of Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, was broadcast to Latin America by three stations. More programs of this type are under consideration.

But drumming up business in the face of the tremendous world disturbances to trade is not easy, the midwest businessmen recognize, and they devoted part of their conference to a discussion of the adjustments needed under present conditions.

In a forum, export managers of several scores of companies, bankers, and representatives of the United States Department of Commerce pooled information on the current trade situation in Latin America. Credits are "pretty good," most of them doing business with Latin American countries reported.

Some difficulties in obtaining import licenses were noted. Thus while some exporters, notably those selling glass and radio parts, said they had no trouble getting these licenses, others told of delays in obtaining them.

Exporters agreed that the need was to find markets for South and Central American commodities in this country so the Latin-American customers can obtain dollars to buy American manufactured goods.

On this subject experts addressing the conference had something to say. Dr. William F. Gephart, St. Louis banker, President of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, said that lending money to Latin America to enable those countries to buy American products is not a profitable business venture. But he favored other measures to increase trade south of the border.

First, he would have the United States encourage increased capital investment to develop natural resources of Latin-American countries.

Second, he would favor increasing purchases of Latin American products.

"The prosperity of Latin America, the ability of that part of the world to buy our products, depends upon their finding markets for raw materials they produce."

**Financial Aid Backed**

Financial aid to Latin America was defended also by Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York City. He saw it as an arch in the building of a new world order.

"The United States alone," he said, "cannot bring a stricken and confused world of nations to a sense of its responsibility in the new world commercial order. A combination of the most powerful economic forces in the world, led by the United States and Great Britain, will be necessary after the war to restore order and to reopen the normal channels for the interchange of goods and services."

# President's Views on Aid

*Continued from Page 1*

likely to succeed in the admittedly difficult task of improving America-Japanese relations. Observers here recall no previous instance in which a newly arrived Ambassador to the United States was greeted with such a blunt, albeit indirect, warning.

**Cool Toward Ambassador**

Additional light on the American attitude toward Japan came with the refusal of the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to make any special gestures in connection with the Ambassador's arrival. Although the official greeting, conveyed to the Admiral at the railway station, by George T. Summerlin, Chief of the State Department's Division of Protocol, was entirely proper, it stood in strong contrast to the special honors recently paid Viscount Halifax, when he arrived to assume the British Ambassadorship.

The President's assertion that this country is able to supply Britain regardless of its Far Eastern obligations, is seen here as designed to counteract the activities of German agents in Japan who are reputedly urging the Japanese to divert American attention from the European war.

In other words, the President was believed to be telling Tokyo that Japan has nothing to gain and everything to lose by taking on a new and mighty foe in the Far East, particularly since this action would not benefit Japan's totalitarian allies.

**Defiance Seems Well Based**

The presidential contention that war with Japan and aid to Britain would not conflict is supported by a number of arguments advanced here. It is pointed out that no goods are going to Britain in American ships and that no American naval vessels are being used for convoy duty in the Atlantic, therefore the transportation problem to Britain would remain the same.

It is further argued that the recent purchases of the Raw Materials Division of the Office of Production Management have built up reserves of a number of strategic materials sufficient to last for some time even if exports from the East Indies were drastically curtailed.

In addition, it held that this country, given the use of British bases in the Pacific—which use is believed certain in the event of war—could continue to supply itself with materials from the Netherlands Indies (although by a somewhat longer route than the one now used.

Perhaps the most important single element in America's attitude toward a Far Eastern war is the strong belief of the Navy Department, and of the officers and men of the United States Fleet that the Navy is 100 per cent ready for a war in Asiatic waters. The Navy has been designed to act as a self-sufficient unit in any part of the Pacific Ocean and supplies already at hand are believed to be large enough so that no significant disruption of American industry—thereby jeopardizing production for Britain—need be feared because of huge naval demands.

## Courses Offered In Achievement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLINTON, S. C.—A lecture course, through which upperclassmen of the college will be taught the 17 fundamentals of American Achievement, as orientated from the life work of Andrew Carnegie and more than 500 other distinguished leaders in American history, business and finance, has been announced by Dr. William P. Jacobs, President of Presbyterian College.

The course is under the direc- "Think and Grow Rich" and "The tion of Napoleon Hill, author of Law of Success."

The course is available to outsiders through the Presbyterian College extension department.

"Americanism" is interpreted by the Philosophy under the following descriptive headings: The American Form of Government; The American Form of Industry; The American System of Banking; The American System of Life Insurance; The American Spirit of Self-Determination.

In its home study phase, the Philosophy of American Achievement has been presented in such form as to make it of practical use to youths of high school age, with the hope that it will become a part of the family influence in every home in which youths who will be the leaders of tomorrow are being reared.

## Indictment Against Longshoremen Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—A year-old antitrust indictment against the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) has been dismissed at the request of the Government because of the recent Supreme Court decision that disputes between unions did not come within the purview of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In the indictment, returned by a Federal grand jury on Jan. 23, 1940, the I. L. A., its President, Joseph Ryan, and other A. F. of L. union locals and individuals were accused of conspiring to restrain the flow of lumber into New York City.

The indictment was dismissed by Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, the Department of Justice announced today.

## *Jacobean Window Found in Salford*

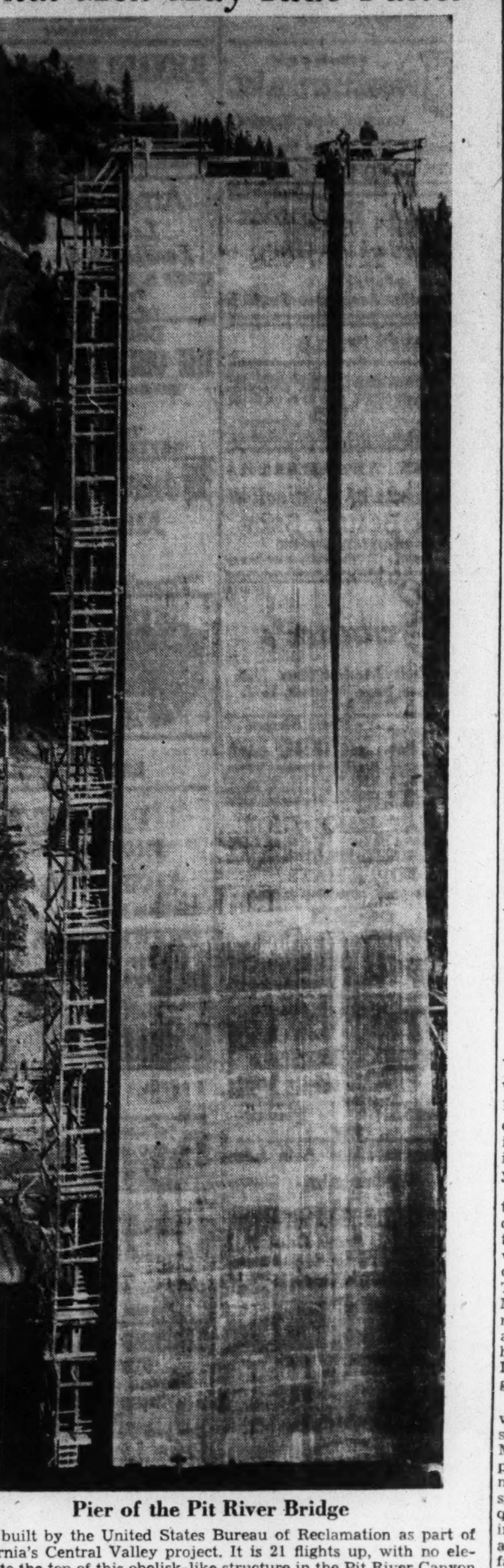
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALFORD, England—A window more than 300 years old has been discovered in Kersal Cell, an old house here, where John Byrom, author of the hymn "Christians Awake," is reputed to have been born in 1692.

On removing the plaster covering of the walls from an upper chamber in the south wing, those engaged on restoration work found that the east wall still retained the original timber framing and wattle panels. A beautiful window, probably inserted in the Jacobean period, was brought to light.

This window is a five-light casement with triangular mullions set in a framing of sturdy oak, and with the original leaded panes almost entirely intact.

# *That Men May Ride Faster*



**Pier of the Pit River Bridge**

Being built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as part of California's Central Valley project. It is 21 flights up, with no elevator, to the top of this obelisk-like structure in the Pit River Canyon of Shasta County. This pier is 271 feet high; two others will be more than 350 feet high. Workmen going aloft to place steel bridge shoes climb some 300 steps up the temporary staircase shown at the left. When the bridge is completed, it will carry two sets of railroad tracks and a four-lane highway across an arm of the future Shasta Reservoir.

# Army Expansion Still Lags

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Army of the United States has reached a record peacetime strength of 800,000 officers and men, but still lags behind the original tentative schedules for mobilizing and housing a total force of 1,418,000.

Despite camp construction delays, which Secretary Stimson has attributed to bad weather and other factors beyond the War Department's control, the High Command reported these signs of progress:

Virtually all of the immense housing program will be completed during March, the last of it by May 1. Whereas only a third of the projects were on time two months ago, about half are now on schedule.

The Army Air Corps is meeting a current goal of 7,000 new pilots a year, and has sufficient qualified candidates in sight to fill larger classes in March, when the goal rises to 12,000 annually.

A start has been made on $1,200,000,000 worth of new munitions plants or additions. Work is on time or slightly ahead at some of the major projects, among them the $20,000,000 Chrysler tank plant at Detroit, the $74,000,000 powder plant to be operated by du Pont at Charlestown, Ind., and the $35,000,000 Hercules Powder plant at Radford, Va.

Everything points to attainment of the present manpower goal, 1,418,000, by late June as originally planned. Because the United States started its armament program later than the other powers, it will be many months more before her troops will compare in training and equipment with the best of the foreign forces. Production of equipment should reach substantial proportions by fall, however, and tremendous levels next year, officials said.

About 182,000 National Guardsmen already have been inducted.

The number of Selective Service trainees now in the Army is about 126,500. This compares with 400,000 selectees scheduled tentatively last fall to be taken in by this time. The reason for this great discrepancy is not entirely the delays in housing, however. A partial explanation is that there have been 19,500 one-year enlistments not contemplated originally, and another is that three-year enlistments have increased the regular Army faster than expected to an enlisted strength of 425,000.

This month, instead of the 160,000 selectees once scheduled tentatively to be taken in, the selective service system is being called upon to supply 92,000. Next month the number will rise to 170,000, and from then until June 30 it will be whatever is required to provide the total force of 1,418,000.

Officials reported the Selective Service system had provided the new armored force with more than 10,000 men, over half of them specialists such as tractor drivers and welders.

## Roosevelt Quip At Landon Remark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt said that Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican presidential candidate, sounded almost like a columnist in declaring he had found evidence of a bitter controversy in the handling of the defense program.

Mr. Landon said in Topeka, Kan., that while in Washington to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in opposition to the British aid bill he had found some evidence of "bitter controversy" in management of the national defense program.

Men in control of the program, he said, "are being handicapped by selfish maneuvers of a few," whom he described as "trying to protect the position of their own companies at the expense of defense production."

Mr. Roosevelt said he could not comment if Mr. Landon did not specify cases.

## Southern Pacific Shops Start on Six-Day Week

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A six-day work week to keep ahead of transportation needs due to the national defense program has been established in all Southern Pacific Railway locomotive, freight and passenger-car repair shops, J. H. Dyer, Vice-President in charge of operations, said.

The change from the five-day week became effective Feb. 1. It affects nearly 13,000 employees, including 500 shopmen who were returned to the pay roll. The wage scale remained the same, Dyer said.

# Trenton Political Observers See Edison-Wilson Similarity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12 — Long-range political observers at the State House are finding in the first-month's administration of Gov. Charles Edison some similarities to the regime of Woodrow Wilson, who used the Governorship of this State as a springboard to the White House. Many believe that Mr. Edison, too, contemplates making a bid for national recognition.

Republicans who returned to the Capitol here today for another legislative session, voiced hope that they do not encounter the same sort of treatment from Governor Edison as came from Governor Wilson.

Mr. Edison, like Mr. Wilson, is a Democrat, and it was early in the Wilson gubernatorial administration that he dared to repudiate and overthrow the then Democratic bosses of the State—James R. Nugent and United States Senator James Smith.

Now political observers are wondering whether Governor Edison contemplates going that far with Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, present State Democratic boss. He has certainly started in that direction.

**Status of Jersey Justice**

First, in his inaugural address, Governor Edison spoke despairingly of the present standard of "Jersey justice," serving notice he would bring it back to its former exalted place by replacing those not qualified and naming in the future only those meeting his high requirements.

Second, he made his promise good on his first court appointment, selecting Frederick R. Colie, Essex County Republican lawyer who two years ago led an attempt to have the Senate block the nomination to the Court of Errors and Appeals by the then Democratic governor, A. Harry Moore, of Mr. Hague's son, Frank Hague, Jr.

Third, his political intimacy with Democratic United States Senator William H. Smathers, never on good terms with Mr. Hague, is cited by observers. Only last week Mr. Edison and Mr. Smathers met in Atlantic City and presumably discussed appointments. A few days later, Mr. Smathers was mentioned as a possibility for the Board of Public Utility Commissioners' place to become vacant in a month or or so. Mr. Edison, however, has denied that this has been discussed or that anyone has made any overtures on behalf of Mr. Smathers, who also has disclaimed such an ambition.

**Legislative Program**

Fourth, Governor Edison's labor legislation program is similar to that of Governor Wilson, who met with reverses at the hands of the Republican Legislature and the next year the Legislature passed from Republican to Democratic control.

Present-day Republicans are cognizant of this and some are admittedly worried. Only this week Republican United States Senator W. Warren Barbour bluntly warned his party that unless they dropped their factionalism and petty disputes over patronage and recognized the "high-minded" leadership of Governor Edison, the party would lose both the next gubernatorial election and the coming senatorial race.

Thus, the present Republican-controlled Legislature will likely proceed cautiously and weigh its every move against possible political reverberations.

# N. Y. Wage Law for Women Held Unconstitutional by Court

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The New York State minimum-wage law for women and minors embracing 153,000 women and boys in six industries, was held unconstitutional in a 2-to-1 decision handed down in Bronx Special Sessions Court yesterday.

The majority opinion ruled that the law represented an "unlawful delegation of power" to the Industrial Commissioner to decide on violations and to say "what is a crime and what is not a crime." The judges ruled that the law gave Miss Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner, the right of enactment and appeal, a right which, they held, was possessed only by the Legislature and could not be delegated.

Under the present minimum-wage law, passed in 1937, the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the State Department of Labor may fix minimums for women and minors in specific industries after making required surveys and holding hearings open to employers, employees and the public. The penalties for failure of employers to comply with the law are fines from $50 to $200 and prison sentences of from 10 to 90 days, or both.

The Attorney General's office said the decision, if sustained by higher courts, would affect the minimum standards applying to restaurant, beauty, confectionery, cleaning, dyeing and hotel trades. The office added, however, that a Buffalo case on similar points has been taken to the State Court of Appeals.

Arthur N. Gagnon, counsel to the Division of Women in Industry, held that the law merely gave the Labor Department the power to carry out the expressed intention of the Legislature, and, therefore, was not an illegal delegation of legislative powers. He said the Federal Government's right to such action had already been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

## Cahill Resigns Post; May Seek Mayoralty

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—John T. Cahill, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt and will return to private law practice within a week, it became known here Feb. 10.

Mr. Cahill, whose convictions include that of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of America, on a fraudulent passport charge, and Martin T. Manton, formerly senior judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District, for conspiring to sell decisions, has been mentioned as Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York. He is a friend of President Roosevelt and a New Dealer.

While Mr. Cahill is known to have told friends he was not interested in becoming Mayor, it is believed his return to private practice will increase his availability. He is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School. He intends to rejoin his old law firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachry and Parlin.

## A. F. of L. Eases Up In Defense Lines

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—The building and construction trades of the American Federation of Labor reported thay had reduced overtime requirements on national defense projects.

John P. Coyne, President of their Council, also said the National Carpenters' Union had set a limit of $50 on the initiation fees that any of its local units could charge to workers on defense jobs.

In all the big cities, Coyne said, double-time pay had been required for all overtime beyond eight hours a day, 40 hours a week or for work on holidays or Sundays. The council now has established a general policy that no more than time and one-half be charged for overtime on defense work, although the old established rates will continue on private jobs.

Coyne said some locals had charged as much as $300 initiation fee in the past.

In addition to the new initiation fee maximum for carpenters, he said common laborers now had a top of $25, and that engineers and brick layers had established limits.

## Duke University Names Editor As Vice-President

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C.—When the Duke University Board of Trustees elected Dr. Robert L. Flowers President of the University to succeed the late Dr. William Preston Few, they named as Vice-President Henry R. Dwire, Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs who was editor and publisher of the Winston-Salem Sentinel for some years before he joined his Alma Mater's administration in 1930.

Mr. Dwire is a director of the Duke Press, Managing Editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly, second oldest university historical and literary journal in the South, Editor of the Duke Alumni Register, and he has charge of the University catalogues and other publications.

In his "spare" time he is Secretary of the Athletic Council, a member of the University Board of Trustees, Secretary of the Alumni Association and the Alumni Council, member of the Publications Council, and a member of various committees.

A graduate of Duke, A. B. '02, A. M. '03, Mr. Dwire was assistant in English as a graduate student, and for a period was a member of the faculty of Fishburne Military School at Waynesboro, Va. For the next 22 years he was editor of the Twin City Sentinel, and for the last eight years of that period was co-publisher.

## *Troops of South May March in Gray*

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — The gray of the Southern Confederacy may march again in Kentucky.

Adj. Gen. John A. Polin, Commander of Kentucky's new State Guard, said the Guard's request that it be permitted to wear gray uniforms and black belts, ties, and shoes had been approved by the Army Fifth Corps Commander and recommended to the War Department.

Army law authorizes states to organize uniformed guard companies for home defense, but the uniforms must differ from Army garb.

Kentucky did not secede during the Civil War.

## Woman's Capital Sentence Changed to Long Term

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Mrs. Dorothy Pamela O'Grady, first woman convicted of treason in Britain since the war began, won her appeal Feb. 10 from a capital sentence and was given 14 years in prison.

The Isle of Wight housewife received her original sentence last Dec. 17 after a trial under the Official Secrets Act and defense regulations. She was charged with approaching a prohibited place, possessing a document containing information on British defenses, and cutting a military telephone wire.

# U. S. Trend Seen From Night Clubs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"The flood of people to forts and cities in the drive for national defense is creating serious problems of recreation, and as a result America is turning more and more to the out-of-doors," said Prof. Harold Meyer of the University sociology department, who recently returned from New York University where he was re-elected National Chairman of the College Conference on the training of recreational leaders.

The object of the group is to analyze jobs, decide for what new jobs in recreation persons should be trained and furnish information telling where the training is available.

Professor Meyer believes the new recreational centers will be hockey fields and tennis courts instead of night clubs.

## Swope Heads N. Y. Racing

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Reappointment of Herbert Bayard Swope of the New York Racing Commission which he heads was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate yesterday.


# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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MOVING to Chicago? No suburb anywhere offers better schools or more carefully guarded home advantages than Evanston. Let us find just the home you want. FOLEY & FOLEY, 625 Grove Street, Evanston, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE Young law graduates and retired lawyers, to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H B HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

YOUNG women to take the 3-year Nurses' Training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the Housekeeping or Steward's departments. Box S-14, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

MEN AND WOMEN to sell the South's famous literary magazine. Fascinating work. Liberal commissions. Useful premiums. Write for free booklet. SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Richmond, Va.

**SALESPEOPLE WANTED**

SPLENDID commission can be made by selling waterproof, stainproof, stringless aprons. Tablecloths to match. Also commercial line of aprons. Request Catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1261 Broadway, Room 504.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 866-C. Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good incomes representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**ANTIQUES**

FOR SALE — Antique sofa, good condition. Shown at 34 East Concord St., Boston. MRS BADGER, 233 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

**ANTIQUES WANTED**

ANTIQUES WANTED
Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7366.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**

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Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
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**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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AUDITIONS for MUSICIANS
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MUSIC COMMITTEE

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports, $100 guaranteed for the season.
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WANTED—Companion nurse for elderly lady; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., Kings Beach—2 ladies will share 8-room home, furnished or unfurnished, heated, with 1 or 2 adults; references exchanged. Write Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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# Local Classified

*(Continued.)*

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to share. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Reasonable.

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**ORGANISTS WANTED**

WANTED—AN ORGANIST, address First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Maplewood, N. J. Only Christian Scientists need apply.

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FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Attractive, comfortable home for 3 business women; convenient transportation; breakfast, dinner served; references exchanged. 70-32 110th St., MILLER.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
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N. Y. C., 127 West 58th Street (3-W)—Attractive, newly furnished and decorated room, $10.00 weekly; every convenience; all transportations; near churches.

N. Y. C.—Large front, homelike; near church; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; elevator. DeCAMP, Tel. Wadsworth 7-0087.

N. Y. C.; 58 East 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Cheerful front studio, kitchen privileges; $4.50 weekly. Call evenings. VINCENT.

N. Y. C., 256 W. 71st St., off Broadway—Beautiful sunlit, quiet, double, private bath; gentlemen; ten dollars weekly.

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SOLOIST audition for Christian Science church, Feb. 20, at 8 p. m., at 1039 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J. Application with information to Mrs. G. E. Burt, 258 Elmwood Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

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Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
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The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
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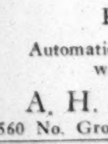
GUILLAUME'S

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By "Standard" Trained Men
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Buy at the Esso Sign
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HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
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George Fangmann, Inc.
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Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
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A Fuel for every Purpose
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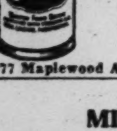
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Ginger Bread Mix, 2 pkgs. ..........25c
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**Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.**

## NEW JERSEY

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*(Continued)*

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Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
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*The Hairdresser*
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Formerly with Tiffany
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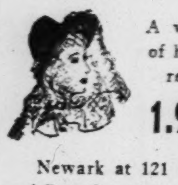
*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

*Fine Jewelry*
**HENKE'S, Inc.**
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

**The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation**
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

### NEWARK

*"The Music Center of New Jersey"*
Home of the Steinway, Chickering, Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
**GRIFFITH PIANO CO.**
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

JANET SHOPS
*Millinery*

A very fine selection of hats can be had at reasonable prices
**1.95 to 2.95**
Newark at 121 Halsey Street and East Orange at 620 Central Ave.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### NUTLEY

**Huntting's Service Station**
Tire, Battery, Road, and Towing Service. Marfak Lubrication, Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
NUTLEY 2-0047 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

### ORANGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road
Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St.
East Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9785
Buy at the Esso Sign

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
*B. Grossman & Co*
$5 to $6
235 Main Street

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Women's Foot Rest Shoes
$4.45 Reg. 6.50 to 6.98
INCLUDING SIZES 8A AA AAA, 8½A AA AAA, 9A AA AAA
**POSTURBILDER SHOES**
60 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4822

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

## NEW JERSEY

### PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
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'blue coal' — Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
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VISIT . . .
**BLOSSOM HILL FARM**
**DAIRYLAND DANCING**
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMOSET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
**Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.**
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags,
E. T. Wright — Arch Preserver,
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

**GIFTS** TO TREASURE
**ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.**
*Jewelers*
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

Plfd. 6-3606 Tires and Batteries
RATTI'S
SUN SUPER SERVICE
The only A to Z Sunoco Station in the Business District
*Specialized Lubrication*
East 2nd and Church Sts. Plfd., N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

*M. E. Willoughby*
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

THE
**GOSSARD CORSET SHOP**
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

*At Lower Prices*
**CARR'S CLEAN COAL**
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
HACK. 2-0067

### RIDGEWOOD

**AVON Products**

Sold direct to you in your own home by
**Anna Edgar**
Phone Ridg. 6-2895-R
331 Fairmount Road

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
**GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

**CHARLES AGEL**
Phonographs and Radios
Car Radios and Portables
Washers—Refrigerators
Records
37 So. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566

**FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN**
*Sole Agent for*
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEWOOD
*(Continued)*

*Phone....*
RIdgewood 6-4700
FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
**YOUNG & BORTIC**
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD — RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
*Leeds* SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 — Graduate Corsetieres
**Ridgewood Corset Shop**
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

### SUMMIT

**Canoe Brook Farms**
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
**James MacDougall & Sons**
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

Luzier's Cosmetics
and Individual Make-Up
Exclusive TOILETRY GIFTS
MRS. MABEL MOXON, *Consultant*
6 Sussex Ave. Chat. 4-3775

### TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
Wall Paper
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
**Sears**
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

*For Quality* RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

*The*
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
*For Women and Misses*
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

**GILBERT&MOTT**
The Best Deal in Town
**CHEVROLET**
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

*When You* **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

*Subscription Coupon*
**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor Enclosed is $........
for ...... year, or ...... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name........................................
Street and Number........................................
City and State........................................

## NEW JERSEY

### UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
Mobilgas **Prewitt Service, Inc.**
*General Auto Repairs*
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

Chas. J. Lemonier
*Haberdashery—Hats*
*Shoes*
3216 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

### WESTFIELD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ESTELLE AND MARTHA
*Permanents of Distinction*
SWAN BEAUTY SHOP
854 MOUNTAIN AVENUE
Tel. We. 2-0854 Westfield, New Jersey

*Brunner's*
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

*Heart Shaped*

**SWEETHEART CAKE**
Here's the freshest Valentine you ever sent. And it will be a major sensation on the dinner table, too.
**BONAT BAKE SHOP**
220 East Broad Street West. 2-2250
Westfield, New Jersey

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
**THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY**
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 — 413 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners — "At the Plaza"

**E. W. DAVIES, Inc.**
Esso SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
*Everything for Your Car*
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

**GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.**
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

### WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford **Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr**
New and Used Cars
*Service and Genuine Parts*

*L. J. Rad*
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N J

## Pennsylvania

### ALLENTOWN

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN
*(Continued)*

**PACKARD MOTOR CARS**
*Fenstermacher & Renn Co*
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience*

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

**Hess Brothers**
**Allentown, Pa.**
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
*The Organ of Today*
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00. Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

### ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.*
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats,
Linens, Towels and Domestics
*Special sales in progress.*

**Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.**
FIRESTONE TIRES
*Texaco Gasoline and Oils*
*Complete Car Service*
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

LAVER'S
*Florists* *Decorators*
*TWO ENTRANCES*
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042 — 705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

*QUALITY*
**COAL — COKE**
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
**J. F. Siegel Coal Company**
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

*Meiser's*
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Erie's most dependable lines of jewelry, moderately priced, will be found at
**FORD E. O'DELL**
*Watches Diamonds*
24 WEST TENTH STREET

BOOK BINDING
OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1713 Peach St. Phone 53-418

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
*Quality—Service*
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

*"We Make Our Own Candies"*
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
*Leave Your Orders at* PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
**State Street Food Market**
816 STATE STREET

### HARRISBURG

10 lbs. — EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — only 80c
*Economy Family Flat Bundle*
*Flat Work Finished*
**FAME CAREFUL**
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
**HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP**
*Interior Decoration and Gifts*
901 N. 2nd Street Phone 3-6138

## PENNSYLVANIA

### HARRISBURG
*(Continued)*

Save up to 50% Now
in the February Sale of Furniture. A small down payment buys the furniture of your choice. Balance arranged to suit your budget.
THE NEW & GREATER *Pomeroy's*
*Harrisburg's Greatest Dept. Store*

### MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

**Chatterbox Tea Room**
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

*Flowers for All Occasions*
**JEANNETT'S**
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

### MAIN LINE—Haverford

Gladys Paine Cortright
375 W. LANCASTER AVENUE
SOUTHERN WEAR
Good Looking Clothes for Any Occasion

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

**BAB-O**
THE GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

**PARKDALE MARKET**
GLENSIDE

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
*Ogontz Laundry*
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
**Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil**
**NUSBICKEL BROS.**

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS HATS

*Flo-Jean*
615 WEST AVE.
JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
**BRAMER CHEVROLET**
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

### PHILADELPHIA

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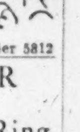
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

**J. H. MYERS & CO.**
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Cameras, Luggage, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Wm. R. Keys 3627 North Broad St. (ARCADE)

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED

A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Quaint Old Gimmel Ring
It is really three very narrow gold bands with a pair of clasped hands which may be opened. A museum piece that can be bought for $47.50.
113 SO. 12TH STREET

**MEYERS DAIRIES**
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

### READING

**Edwin W. Haas**
Painting and Decorating
*Estimates Furnished*
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

**WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.**
*The Store of*
**FAMOUS SHOES**
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING
*(Continued.)*

**Our Big Clearance Sale**
will soon be over
*Shop Now for the Bargains*
**CROLL & KECK**
622 PENN STREET

**ST. LAWRENCE** *Electropure* **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
The **CRYSTAL**
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Visit **POMEROY'S** New
MAXENE DEB SHOE SHOP
on the Mezzanine
Featuring Our $3.98'ers

*"More People in Berks County* EAT

*Maier's*
BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE

### SCRANTON

*February!*
• Greater Sales
• Greater Savings
*at*
**SAMTERS**

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk It's Great!
**WOODLAWN**
FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

COURSEN'S
*Fine Groceries and Meats*
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

### SEWICKLEY

The smaller your income, the larger your need of a Bank Account at
**THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**

### SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
*Over 10c Store*
PHONE 1297

WRITING PAPER
*Note or Letter*
*By* EATON
**MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY**
ON THE CORNER

GIFTS
*of Distinction*
**ALICE BARBER GIFTS**
OLD BANK BUILDING

### UPPER DARBY

**MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

### UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

**MOYER'S PHARMACY**
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill Pa. Clearbrook 3500
*Try Our Candy*

### WILKINSBURG

**CALDWELL & GRAHAM**
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Antipodes**—*An-tip'-o-dez* (*a* and *i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* long). The singular form of the word is pronounced *an'-ti-pod* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

A noun used in the manner of an adjective, giving a strong idea of "the exact contrary."

**Attributes** (noun) — *At'-ri-buts* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube).

An "attribute" is "a quality ascribed" to a person or thing. Latin, *attribuere*, "to bestow."

**Bethlehemite** (I Sam. 16:1)—Pref. *Beth'-le-em-it* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in create, third clipped-short as in silent, *i* long). By Webster's second choice, the third syllable may be pronounced with the full value of the *h—hem* (*e* short).

**Canaan** (Matt. 15:22) — Pref. *Ka'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *Ka'-nyan* (vowels with the same value as in the first pronunciation).

**Coordinate** (adj.) — *Ko-or'-di-nat* (first *o* quick-long as in obey, second circumflex as in orb, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). As a verb, the word is pronounced the same way, except that the *a* of the last syllable is long.

As an adjective, the word means "of like order."

**Eliab** (I Sam. 16:6)—*E-li'-ab* (*e* quick-long as in create, *i* long, *a* short).

**Enduring**—*En-dur'-ing* (*e* short, *u* long as in cube, *i* short). Webster's, not insistent upon all persons talking just alike, advises a long *u*, but leaves judgment and taste to decide how long it shall be.

Classic Latin has a transitive verb *indurare*, "to harden," which in after times takes on a reflexive force, to "harden oneself" against something. From this Latin, around through French, comes the English word.

**Enhance**—*En-hans'* (*e* short, *a* as in ask).

Mostly used transitively, with an object, "to improve" something. A useful English word, the origin of which baffles etymologists.

**His** (Matt. 5:13) — Old form of possessive pronoun referring to an inanimate object; equivalent to "its."

**Immutable** — *I - mu' - ta - b'l* (*i* short, *u* long as in cube, *a* as in sofa).

Some difference of meaning subsists, perhaps, between the classic Latin *immutabilis* and its English parallel. In Latin, it signifies "not subject to change," whereas in English it often seems to imply that which does not change and cannot be changed under any circumstances.

**Jesse** (I Sam. 16:1)—*Jes'-e* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in create).

**Sidon** (Matt. 15:21) — *Si'-don* (*i* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

**Model**—*Mod'-'l* (*o* short). Webster's allows complete obscuration of the *e*.

Comes from a Latin diminutive describing a "little measure." It signifies something designed in the small, to be copied at full size; or else something so designed in the way of imitation. Morally applied, it is a pattern deserving to be followed.

**Solecism**—*Sol'-e-siz'm* (*o* short, *e* quick-long as in create, *i* short).

Anglicized from Greek. Describes a grammatical blunder, whether made in ignorance or carelessness. The term, though freely applied to any breaking of conventional rules or any sliding off from good manners, has especially to do with awkwardness of speech. It refers rather to a structural and syntactical mistake than to a slip in the use of a word. It was invented by the Greeks by way, apparently, of poking fun at the person from an eastern Mediterranean region who struggled overconfidently with their language.

**Stature** (I Sam. 16:7)—*Stat'-ur* (*a* short, *u* as in unite; *tu* with a slight *ch* sound as in nature).

The "height" of a person; same in meaning as its Latin original, *statura* (from *stare*, "to stand").

**Stewards** (I Peter 4:10) — *Stu'-erdz* (*u* long, *e* as in maker). Long *u* for *ew* is here found in a location convenient for sounding.

According to the etymologists, the *ward* element of "steward" is the same thing as *guard*; and whatever may be the origin of the preceding element, *ward* is what chiefly matters. The term in Authorized retains much of its Anglo-Saxon connotation and its feudal picturesqueness. In a democratic age much of its color has necessarily faded.

**Transitory** — *Tran'-si-to'-ri* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *o* long, second *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *tran'-si-ter-i* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short, *e* as in maker, second *i* short).

Americans who venture on the British choice for a single stress, and that on the first syllable, might discreetly bear in mind that in so doing they are unsettling native habit and are therefore assuming a considerable risk. To alter their way with this word would logically mean to do so with a large class of words, and that might mean a reshaping of the whole structure of their pronunciation. To make the shift with one word and not with others of the same type would result more in mixing standards than in achieving correctness.

The word comes from a late Latin *transitorius* (*transire*, "to cross").

**Tributary** — *Trib'-u-ter'-i* (both *i*'s short, *u* as in unite, *e* short); in Britain the general usage is to obscure the *e* as in maker, and to give no secondary stress to the third syllable.

The idea of a *tribus*, or "division" of the Roman people, paying its share in taxes or what not, is at the root of this word. The classic Latin *tributarius*, "paying tribute," is the immediate original.

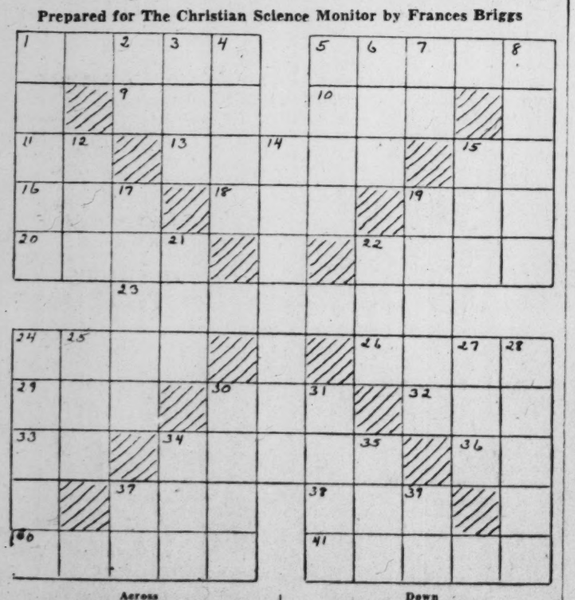
**Tyre** (Matt. 15:21)—*Tir* (long *i*).

**Us-ward** (Ps. 40:5) — *Us'-werd* (*u* short, *e* as in maker). The second part of the formation is spoken without stress of any kind.

At the time of the writing of Authorized, the two parts of "toward," the prepositional and the adverbial, were sometimes separated, for whatever might be the rhetorical gain. The effect of a pronoun inserted between them remains today merely archaic. In point of word structure, *ward* imbues *to* with an added feeling of motion.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What operatic character regains his youth?
5—A bass singer.
9—Three little kittens that lost their mittens ate what?
10—Unit of energy is what?
11—You and me.
13—What Jewish captain, under Deborah's direction, routed Canaanites?
15—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
16—Metal used in kitchen ware.
18—What Kipling hero wanders over India with a Tibetan priest?
19—What is another name for the laurel tree?
20—What do you call the departure of a player from the stage?
22—What is a system of signals for communication by telegraph, flags, etc?
23—What is largest known anthropoid ape?
24—What is a gazelle of northern Africa?
26—What is a volcano of Sicily?
29—Likely.
30—The grampus is what?
32—What was worshipped by Incas?
33—Exists.
34—Largest marine animal.
36—Palm lily is what?
37—What is a garland of Hawaii?
38—Past.
40—Who is the Muse of lyric poetry?
41—What is a large mammal of deer family inhabiting forested parts of Canada and northern U. S.?

**Down**

1—Wind instrument.
2—Aloft.
3—What do you call kindred, collectively?
4—Valuable Oriental wood.
5—What do you call extreme width of vessel at widest part?
6—What was sacred chest of Bible times?
7—Solicitor General (abbr.)
8—Name given to a variety of daisy.
12—Senators of U. S. are elected for term of how many years?
14—What region along Mediterranean is a popular winter resort?
15—Soft, thick covering.
17—When might a cereus bloom?
19—What are gondolas?
21—High craggy hill is what?
22—What suffix forms diminutives?
24—Where is Mt. Katahdin?
25—The Ovalia was a festival in honor of whom?
27—What is used on a bolt?
28—What is aniseed?
30—The "Buckeye State."
31—A shellfish.
34—What is an antonym of "dry"?
35—Be!
37—Where is Tulane University (abbr.)?
39—What is a bird of Hawaii?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

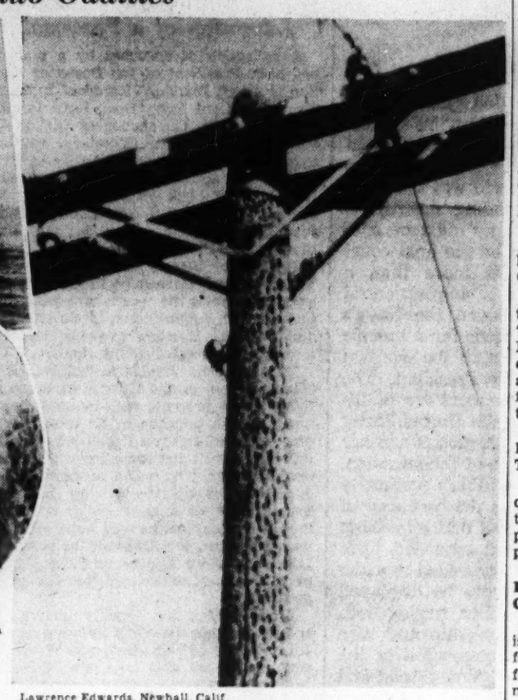
## Monitor Camera Club Oddities

Mrs. M. E. Williams, Winchester, N. H.

**Tourists in Bermuda viewing denizens of the deep from a glass-bottom boat.**

Mrs. R. E. Montgomery, Kalispell, Montana

**An unusual combination — a friendly dog and woodchuck**



Lawrence Edwards, Newhall, Calif.

**Tree, or telegraph pole, it makes no difference to the woodpecker**

## Where Would You Find—

1. Split?
2. The home of the professional ice hockey team called the "Bruins"?
3. Randolph Macon College for Women?
4. Mount Williamson?
5. Shropshire?
6. The country where the Military Order of the Purple Heart is awarded?
7. The AAA?
8. Billings?
9. Will Rogers Courts?
10. The country ruled by Nero?

**(Answers appear on this page)**

## Brevities

**Milwaukee Journal:** Children of school age have little sense of reciprocity. How many of them do you see giving father a lift with the income tax return?

**Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal:** Monthly installments also make the whole world kin.

**London Answers:** Give a motorist an inch and he'll try to park in it.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*For he doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men.*—LAM. 3:33.

## Daily Anecdote

### *Modest Lincoln*

During a brief stay at a boarding house in Bloomington, Illinois, Lincoln made the acquaintance of a certain Mr. Church, who soon came to admire him for his modest, ingratiating manner. Church did not know that this tall, gaunt fellow-boarder was a lawyer, and one day remarked, "Lincoln, I need some assistance in a small legal matter. Can you direct me to a tip-top lawyer?" Lincoln sent him to an attorney named Brett.

When Brett had concluded his service for Church, he asked, "Who sent you to me?"

"A fellow named Abraham Lincoln," Church replied.

"Why," exclaimed Brett, "that fellow's one of the finest lawyers in this state. Go ask him why he didn't take the case himself."

Church hastened back to the boarding house and put the question.

"Why, I couldn't take the case," explained Lincoln. "You said you wanted a tip-top lawyer, and that's out of my class."

### *Milk as Food*

Milk producers estimate that milk and milk products represent one-fourth of the 1,500 pounds of principal foods eaten each year by the average American.

## Daily Quotation

*I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.*
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

## In Lighter Vein

**A Rattle**

The young man walked into the toy shop. He looked badly in need of sleep.

"Something to amuse a baby, please," he said. He pointed to a large colored rattle. "What's the price of that thing?"

"Three shillings," replied the assistant. "It's an extra big one."

The drowsy young man fumbled in his pocket for the money.

"I'll take it," he groaned. "Anything to keep him quiet!"—Tit-Bits.

**Very Remarkable**

Schoolmaster: "If Shakespeare were alive today, would he still be regarded as a remarkable man?"

Pupil: "I'd think so, for he'd be 376 years old."—Kablegrams.

**Emphatic**

"Business. Lecture: 'What Does Hitler want?' Tea. Roll Call: Recipes for Eggless Dishes. Social Half-hour," — Women's Institute Program.

Well, he won't get 'em.—Punch ©.

**Economy**

"I hear that our fire chief has discharged the new efficiency expert."

"What for?"

"He put unbreakable glass in the fire alarm boxes!"

**Doesn't Apply**

"Cheer up, old chap. No news is good news."

"Not when you're running a newspaper."—Pathfinder.

## Did You Ever Wonder

**Why High Heels on Shoes Are Called French Heels?**

According to one explanation, Louis XVI made a practice of wearing high wooden heels on his shoes to provide a majestic quality of stature which he otherwise lacked. This royal precedent provided the term French heels.

**How the Ringing of the Curfew Originated?**

The word curfew comes from the French couvrefeu, meaning "cover fire." It had its origin in England, where William the Conqueror ordered that a bell be rung at 8 o'clock each night as a signal for all lights and fires to be extinguished.

**How a Machine Gun can Fire Through Propeller Blades?**

A mechanical synchronizer causes the gun to fire only at such times as will permit the bullet to pass between the blades of the propeller.

**If the Name of a Farm Can Be Trademarked?**

According to the Patent Office it is possible to obtain a trademark for the name of a farm. If the farmer makes use of his farm's name as part of his selling operation in marketing the products of his land, the trademark provides protection in the use of the name in interstate commerce.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Vocations

### *"Leave a Note" Gourds*

One man found a successful response in the sale of brightly colored gourds which he had grown, dried, and hollowed out. They were painted in bright Mexican designs. An opening cut from the side of the gourd and hinged onto the inside allowed callers a place to put their notes when occupants of the house were not at home. These gay gourds were to hang by the side of the door from a long leather thong.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Where Would You Find—

**(Answers)**

1. One of the largest ports of Yugoslavia on the Adriatic Sea, has excellent docking facilities.
2. Boston, Mass.
3. Lynchburg, Va.
4. California; 14,384 feet.
5. A county in western central England.
6. This order was founded by George Washington at Newburg, N. Y., in 1782, as a reward for "singularly meritorious action." It was revived by President Hoover on Feb. 22, 1932, the bicentennial of Washington's birth.
7. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was established within the Department of Agriculture to carry out certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
8. A city in central Montana.
9. A Federal Housing Project in Oklahoma City, Okla.
10. Nero was a Roman Emperor, 54-68.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Discharged Obligation*

Fresno, Calif.

The local postmaster recently received a letter asking the whereabouts of one Owen Holmes, local manager for the Bekins Van & Storage Company. An exchange of correspondence revealed the address of the Mr. Holmes and resulted in the following letter:

"This check belongs to your father for transfer service in the early nineties when I left Fresno. Will you please give it to him? I am very sorry, because it should have been paid long ago. . . ."

The check enclosed was for $10.00 and commenting on the incident Mr. Holmes said: "I am sure this bill did not originally amount to $10.00, it was probably $1.00 or $2.00, but no doubt the sender wanted this amount to cover interest for the period."

### *Molybdenum*

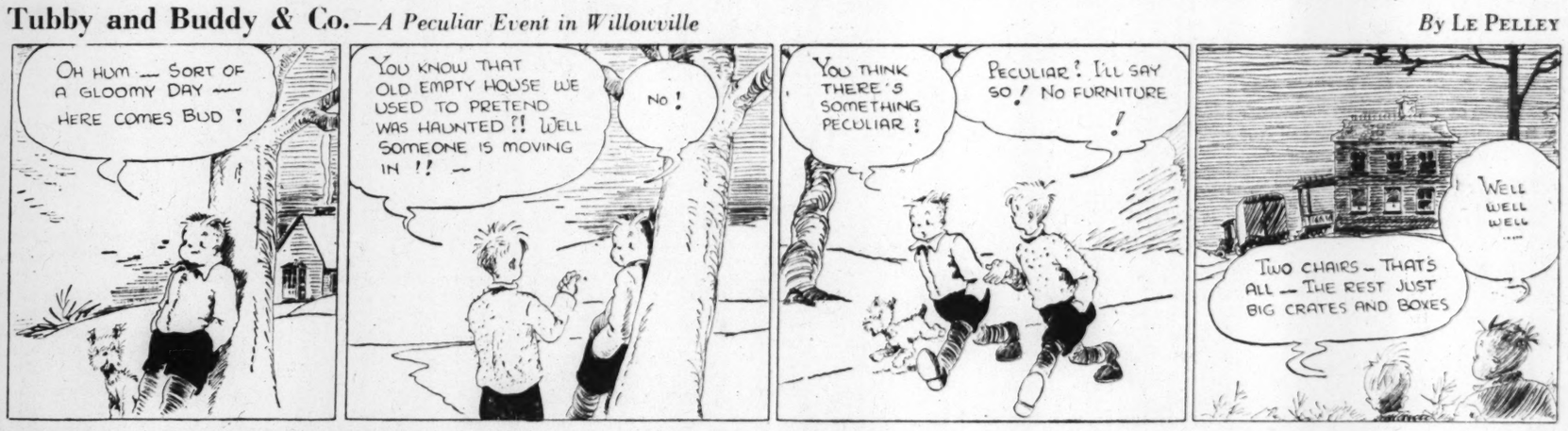
A Colorado mine produces two-thirds of the world's molybdenum, important toughening alloy in steel industry.

### *Somewhere in the U. S. A.*

**"I'm new here—who do I see about getting a raise?"**

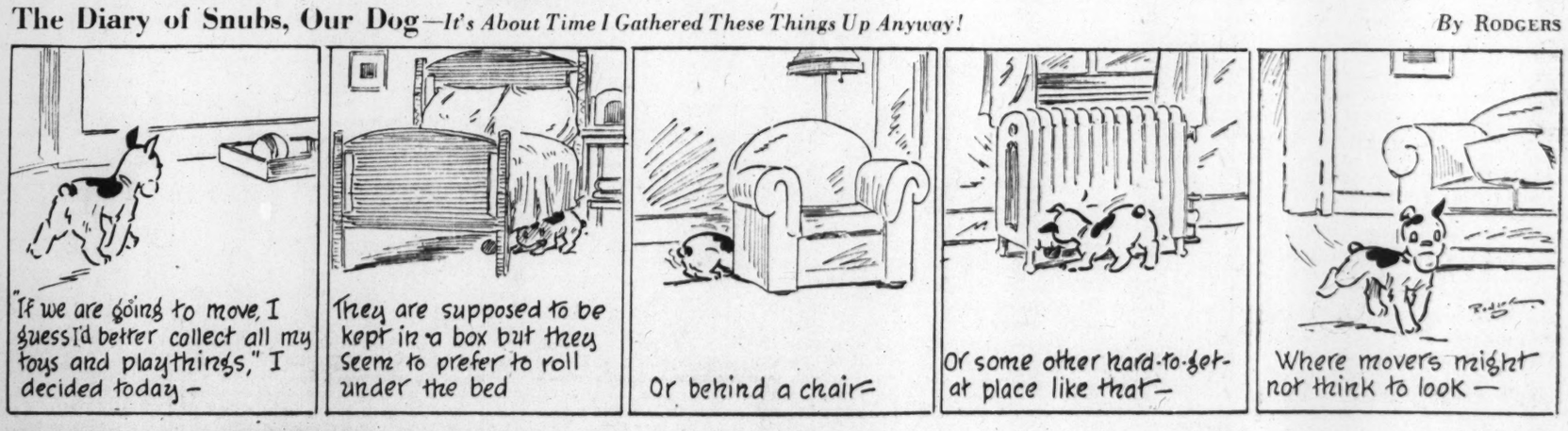
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Peculiar Event in Willowville*

By LE PELLEY



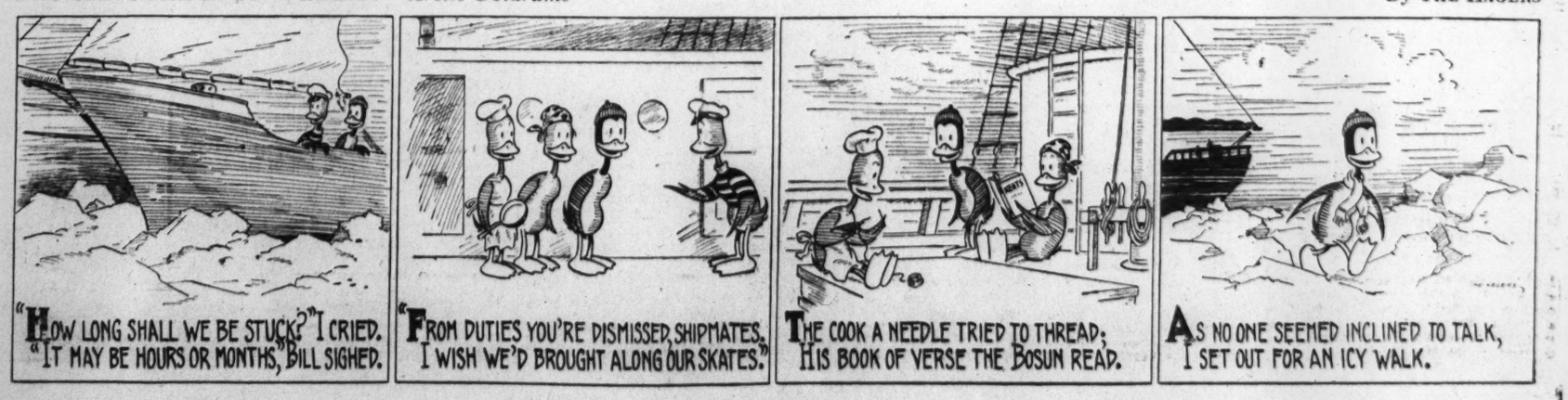

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's About Time I Gathered These Things Up Anyway!*

By RODGERS




## The Adventures of Waddles—*Arctic Doldrums*

By THE HAGERS



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "To Defend an Area of Freedom"

The maintenance of a free way of life was just as necessary to Americans before the present war began as it is today. But they did not see it. Their duty to defend it was just as great before France fell. But they did not see it. Their moral obligation to defend freedom would be just as large were the British fleet and air force not holding the gates of the Atlantic, restraining every gangster nation everywhere. But if America stood alone against totalitarian tyranny her people would see their duty, their obligation, their necessity more clearly. The concluding day of Senate hearings on the lend-lease bill vastly promoted better vision.

Wendell Willkie as a witness was tremendous. He was master of the day; he bested isolationist Senators at their own game of quick give and take; he scored off them when they were trying to grill him; he won the audience completely and will win those who trouble to read his testimony. He was frank in conceding that in the campaign he had criticized the President's handling of foreign policy, but convincing in showing that his advocacy now of aid to Britain is only a continuance of his advocacy then. He was effective in discussing specific methods of safeguarding the powers granted in the bill, and as an outstanding opponent of personal rule he was all the more persuasive in his belief that some such increase of Executive authority is necessary to meet the present situation.

Mr. Willkie spoke perhaps better than has any witness for the man in the street. Ordinary folk knew that he had talked in Britain with ordinary folk as well as Mr. Churchill. They felt his estimate on Britain's needs and his judgment that giving effective aid is the best way of keeping war away from America, to be very nearly their own. Their common sense endorses his insistence that giving what Senator Connally called "just enough aid to have them licked" invites aggression without raising an effective shield against it.

Practical and concrete was the Willkie proposal for sending destroyers. On this point the Navy must be consulted, but need not be the final court of judgment. This is more than a technical matter; it is a question of national policy and even the Navy's opinion on what it needs for a specific task is always subject to the decision of Congress and the President. The Willkie point that bombers are of little immediate use to the United States at home except for practice is another case of seeing the nub of the situation.

The gist of Mr. Willkie's testimony is that effective aid is the best way of keeping out of war and that something very near the present amended form of the lend-lease bill is needed to make aid effective. Once more he displayed his statesmanlike caliber, urging both parties to drop partisanship and take united action. His appreciation of the moral effect of such action abroad and his estimate of "the strength of a united nation—a strength greater than that of armaments or battleships"—should carry much weight.

But perhaps most effective of all was his clarification of the issue, his insistence that America is vitally interested in the defense of freedom for which Britain is now the last strong outpost. Thus he said, "Aid to Britain is not to work for Britain, but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom."

On this score the day's testimony held additional force in the statement of President Conant of Harvard that the war is in some respects a religious one in which weapons are ideas. The Senate hearings should help Americans to see that this struggle is, in one sense, already going on in America and that they cannot wait for military disasters before beginning an active, effective defense.

### Borderline of Violence

In three cases decided Monday the United States Supreme Court was engaged in drawing the fine line between what constitutes peaceful persuasion and the use of force in labor disputes.

A majority of the Supreme Court, through Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, determined that what would otherwise be peaceful picketing, if related to a background of window smashings, shootings and beatings, may be enjoined by a State court as exceeding the constitutional guarantee of free speech. Said Mr. Justice Frankfurter, "Utterance in a context of violence can lose its significance as an appeal to reason and become a part of an instrument of force."

The majority opinion was careful in this and another Illinois case to say that it will not support State statutes which baldly forbid all picketing near an employer's place of business or even which limit picketing to employees of the shop involved—though it has previously recognized some limits on mass picketing.

In the third labor ruling of the day the high court refused to review the celebrated River Rouge case of the Ford Motor Company against the National Labor Relations Board, thereby sustaining the decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals which validated the Labor Board order. Under that order the Ford company is enjoined to cease "threatening, assaulting, beating" or interfering with employees in their right to belong to a union and to reinstate with back pay twenty-three employees allegedly discharged for union activity.

The attorney for the motor company makes the point that this ruling leaves in effect the Circuit Court's holding that Henry Ford is within his rights of free speech in addressing a circular to his employees giving his views on the subject of unionization.

This right of free speech by employers, when unaccompanied by intimidation, should be supported, just as should be the right of picketing by employees when it does not convey overtones of threatened violence. The Labor Board's record of hearings against the Ford company in Dallas and several other cities, however, is sufficiently spotted with browbeating and physical beating of union-inclined employees that an attorney might argue the employer's statement was set "in a context of violence."

That such an argument should not be carried too far against labor—or presumably against an employer—is the concern of the dissent voiced by Associate Justice Stanley Reed among the minority in the Illinois case. He protested a denial of the "right of peaceful picketing to thousands because of the violence of a few." He objected to portions of the injunction which might forbid all public discussion of the controversy. The opportunity remains for some trial court to produce a model delineation of the border between peace and violence in labor disputes.

### If There, It Should Be Exposed

One of our readers queries: "Why not ask Congress to call Guiles Davenport and Robert Neumann (who wrote books exposing the methods of the munitions salesman, Zaharoff) to testify before the Senate Investigating Committee?"

Yes, why not? A frank discussion of war and personal profits from war is wholly within the democratic tradition and may reveal rust and corrosion in the wheels of American defense—elimination of which will make for a more unified full-steam-ahead production.

### Lace Paper and Hearts

We are in favor of Valentine's Day. Humanity needs and welcomes an opportunity to express sentiments of affection and good will. In the last few years, the cards have been growing more sedate and conservative. We cling to our belief that the cards of yesteryear had certain values and attractions.

The most superb card we recall was bought in a general store many years ago when we were twelve and in the sixth grade. The teacher of District Number Five school deserved that card. We had done our duty with apples and nuts, but an outstanding card was needed to express adequately one's sentiments. The storekeeper had his usual supply of five-cent cards; they were satisfactory for most purposes. This year he had a few fifteen-cent cards.

Nothing like them had been seen before. They were large, flowery and lacy. They were gorgeous, breathtaking and magnificent. The one we chose after full deliberation was a huge heart in design, and all over it were superimposed small hearts. The whole thing had an outside lacy covering with hearts as the motif of the pattern. Inside was a wholly satisfying, rich, deep sentiment. We did not hesitate over the fifteen cents. Teacher was worthy of the best.

**In September, 938, Captain ——— urged the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations Assembly to prepare a code to protect civilians from raids by airplanes.—New York paper.**

**It does seem long ago, doesn't it?**

## The Bookshelf

### *Education of a Peacemaker*

**A collection of speeches by a man who has been President of the Board of Education in Great Britain, Viceroy of India, War Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, Chancellor of Oxford University, and Foreign Secretary, would be expected to offer useful glimpses of British politics and education. And there is natural interest in a book on foreign policy by a member of the British War Cabinet who has just become Ambassador to the United States. But SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY, 1934-1939, by Viscount Halifax, K. G. (New York: Oxford University Press. $4), has a greater value as the record of a mind deeply imbued with Anglo-Saxon ideals of religious and political freedom growing under the impact of aggressive totalitarianism.**

To Americans striving to define their own country's role in the defense of democracy, this volume presents step-by-step developments in the thinking of an unusually sincere and well-informed man who has lived intimately with the same basic problem for several years. The value of Lord Halifax's experience is all the greater because he loved peace as only a religious man can love it and explored every hope of avoiding war. Some people might call the record "The Education of an Appeaser." "The Education of a Peacemaker" would be fairer, more accurate.

Lord Halifax has frankly included here speeches which show him not only as a dutiful defender of the unpopular Hoare-Laval plan but as an able advocate of the effort to reach amicable adjustments with Nazi Germany. He was no isolationist. He saw that the way to escape war was actively to construct peace. He consented to the non-intervention farce in Spain and to concessions which led to Munich. Speaking against more specific commitments to Czechoslovakia in 1938, he even used a phrase often heard in America today about the risks of making "this country the policeman of the world." Yet he could also say:

> The policy of isolation is attractive if you think it will work, just as retreat into a monastery has through history offered attraction to anxious souls tormented by the insoluble problems of the world. But those who went into a monastery were at least sure that, when they got there, they were out of the storm. I am not sure that any great nation can feel the same degree of assurance. . . . I cannot feel that it is either politically practicable or morally justifiable for this country to pretend that it can disinterest itself in what goes on in the great world outside.

One cannot read a page here without feeling the struggle of a statesman striving to keep his country out of war and of an earnest Christian striving to resist evil without fighting. By 1937 Lord Halifax had resolved the question for himself, and said:

> It may well be that refusal to face war might have the consequence of encouraging in worse forms the evil of which war is the visible outcome.

Looking back now, it is easy to think that the democracies were indulging in just such a refusal to face war. Before condemning so-called appeasers Americans must ask whether they are today repeating the same mistake by appearing to put "keeping out of war" ahead of all other considerations.

On that point Lord Halifax spoke out of bitter experience nearly a year after Munich and a few days before the war broke out:

"There are some who say that the fate of European nations is no concern of ours, and that we should not look far beyond our own frontiers. But those who thus argue forget, I think, that in failing to uphold the liberties of others we run great risk of betraying the principle of liberty itself, and with it our own freedom and independence." D. M. R.

## Our Readers Say—

### Power and Progress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading your article the other day about the possibilities of atom-smashing apparatus releasing tremendous sources of power, the thought came, why seek more power when we don't rightly use the equipment we now have?

The airplane is a wonderful invention, but if we use it to wipe out civilization, what price progress?

Machinery, wisely used, may be a beneficent influence; injudiciously operated machinery may easily become the agency of disintegration.

No, my friends, progress is not a matter of accumulating things, it is a matter of laying hold of moral and spiritual forces near at hand, of utilizing powers within easy reach of everyone. WALTER SONNEBERG

Philadelphia

### "War Comes to Chicago"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read and re-read with increasing interest the article titled "War Comes to Chicago: City Reflects Conflict." It paints a word picture of many familiar landmarks in territory so familiar that all those things and many more can be seen by simply closing one's eyes and allowing the mind to think over the printed words.

The writer missed, however, one huge building which is playing an all-important part in Chicago's war activities. It is, yes, the 122nd Field Artillery Armory, next-door neighbor to Northwestern University's downtown campus. The blue-clad naval cadets which he mentions may be marching briskly in its direction. But there is another act to the drama played here; within its gray walls, the boys "between the ages of 21 and 35," from that huge territory known as Chicago and suburbs, report for final examination and further instruction when their local draft boards say, "Your country has called you." They come from all industries, from all types of homes. Industry doesn't miss them yet—someone else can fill the industry niche. New friends are made even before they entrain for a "reception center" and we are glad that some are now "buddies" who find that they have been living "just around the corner" unbeknown to each other. It's a new adventure for the boys—perhaps a part of the Armory walls revive memories of a similar adventure some twenty-odd years ago.

Yes, proportionately to every other city and hamlet in this United States of America, the war—in a way—has come to Chicago!

(MRS.) HELEN M. BACON

Kenosha, Wis.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Is There a Derrick in the House?

## When Lincoln Asked Divine Aid

As the years go by, the memory of Abraham Lincoln arouses admiration, sympathy, and love as that of no other man in the history of the United States. Today, his 132d anniversary, the world treasures his every word. Every scrap of his writing is precious. Even his naked signature on a note or check has been recently offered for sale at $117.50. If the manuscript of his Gettysburg Address, scribbled on the back of an envelope, could be retrieved, it would be worth a thousand times its weight in diamonds.

This year there are probably not a baker's dozen of men or women living who knew Lincoln personally and even trivial anecdotes handed down from father to son are treasure-trove today. I am setting forth here a few anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln, most of which have never appeared in print, which I have heard myself from those who knew him.

* * *

Isaac White is one of the oldest of Philadelphia's Negro citizens. When I saw him last he was wearing a maroon-colored coat, yellow pantaloons and a high stock collar, surmounted by a snow-white mustache and a bushy white head of hair. He told me that he was eighty-seven years old and remembered when Abraham Lincoln raised a flag over Independence Hall during the War Between the States. Isaac was one of the crowd gathered to watch the ceremony. Mr. Lincoln, tall, gaunt, and wearing a black suit and a "stove-pipe" hat, came out and grasped the rope that was to hoist the flag. It was small and slipped through his fingers. Dropping it, he spat on his hands in true farmer-style, gripped the halyard again and raised the flag. That simple, rural incident tickled the crowd and they broke into tremendous cheers for "Old Abe."

* * *

As a boy, my old friend, the late Dr. John Bach McMaster, the historian, attended a reception where the guests were marshaled past the President by watchful ushers but not allowed to come very close. One man, much disappointed at not being able to shake hands with Lincoln, waved his hat and shouted:

"Mr. President, up in York State, where I come from, we believe that God Almighty and Abraham Lincoln are going to save this country."

Lincoln laughed and said: "My friend, you're half right."

* * *

A few years ago I had a friend, who as a young man had charge of the prison at Washington where wounded Confederate prisoners were confined. Lincoln visited the place one day and gave the prisoners a little talk and my friend wrote down afterwards the gist of his speech. He told the wounded men that the war would soon be over and that all the States, North and South, would once again be back in the Union. Then he went on to say that sometimes men who hated each other, after a hard fight learned first to tolerate, then to respect and finally to like each other and he thought that would be the case with the North and the South after they had stopped fighting each other.

Finally he told them all to hurry up and get well so that the Government could send them back to their homes, where they could take care of their families and bring up their children to be citizens, not of the South nor of the North, but of the United States of America.

* * *

In 1895 my grandmother, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, selected me to escort her to Puget Sound to visit one of her sons. I was chosen over all the other grandchildren solely for the reason that I was an expert backgammon player. We backgammoned clear across the continent and back.

Somewhere in North Dakota we came across "Mark Twain" and his manager, Major Pond. Mr. Clemens was then beginning that lecture tour around the world by which he paid off all his debts incurred by the failure of his publishing house.

Major Pond had managed a number of my grandfather's lecture trips and there was much good talk during the day or so that we were all together. One morning the conversation turned on Lincoln, whom Major Pond had known.

That evening my grandmother told me about a strange visitor who had come to their house in Brooklyn late one stormy night during the war, at a time when the fortunes of the North were at a low ebb. The stranger wore a long cloak and a slouch hat and asked to see Mr. Beecher on a matter of great importance.

With many misgivings, Mrs. Beecher let him go up to the minister's study and the door was shut. Later she could hear her husband's voice raised in prayer. She never learned who the man was until after Lincoln's passing. Then her husband told her that the stranger had been the President. Overtaxed by a personal sorrow and oppressed by the burden of the national grief, he had seized an opportunity when he was in New York to call and see Mr. Beecher personally and ask the help and consolation of his prayers.

Quite recently, when the old Mansion House on Hicks Street in Brooklyn was torn down, Lincoln's name was found on the old register there as a guest at that time.

* * *

The fact that Abraham Lincoln, although not a member of any church, often requested the prayers of the clergymen with whom he came in contact, seems indirectly to corroborate Mrs. Beecher's story. To a minister from New York City, who told him that the people were praying for him, Lincoln said:

"Tell every father and mother you know to keep on praying and I will keep on fighting, for I am sure that God is on our side."

To me the story of that meeting between Lincoln and Beecher gives a revealing glimpse of the real Lincoln as he was in those bitter days, seeking help where alone it could be found; the same man who once said wistfully: "I have been driven many times to my knees because I had nowhere else to go." SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR.

## The Wide Horizon

### Lincoln and Lend-Lease

**By Ralph G. Lindstrom**

If an arsonist secretly fires your home from the *inside* (under guise of being a rightful house guest), must you be denied the services of the fire department until and unless flames burst through the roof, or until the arsonist chooses to set another fire from the *outside*? Or if it be an inside job, must you go to court and prove that the house is in flames, before obtaining help?

The American people have never endangered liberty by emergency delegation of power. We have repeatedly hazarded our liberty by reluctance to permit our Commander-in-Chief, our President, to exercise the emergency powers given him by the Constitution, until almost too late or in a manner not fully effectual.

Lincoln pioneered the constitutional war powers. In every instance but one, he was finally sustained by the courts. The exception was Ex Parte Milligan, 4 Wallace 133. For the Supreme Court, Justice David Davis (appointed by Lincoln, a friend of thirty years, and administrator of Lincoln's estate) wrote the opinion. Congress authorized Lincoln in 1863 to suspend the writ of habeas corpus anywhere in the United States. He suspended it outside the immediate theater of war where wily agitators and copperheads opposed the draft, urged desertion, and generally opposed success of Union arms.

* * *

From Lincoln's tortured heart was wrung this statement on the subject:

"Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"

But the decision was made in the Milligan case in 1868 after the emergency had passed. Justice Davis held the writ could not be suspended at any place where courts were open, except as to persons *properly involved* in the war, a court to first decide if a person be so involved. And so bench, bar and orators were given this much-quoted partial truth:

"The Constitution is a law for rulers and for people, *equally in war and peace*, and covers with its shield of protection *all classes of men*, at *all* times, and under *all conditions*."

Lincoln had already pointed out that the wily Vallandigham did the Union cause more harm than many divisions of Confederate soldiers in actual combat. He was "involved in the war," more harmfully but less dangerously to himself, than soldiers in battle.

* * *

Now that the Nazis have made mesmeric terrorism, falsehood, disunity, distrust, deception, corruption in high places, and infiltration in violation of every standard of self-respect among men and nations their first line of combat—with arms as only the "mop-up" squad—is it not apparent that Lincoln was right and his friend David Davis wrong? Certainly Norway, Holland, Belgium, and other countries know how definitely the Quislings were "involved in the war." Our constitutional fathers justified suspension of the writ of habeas corpus when "the public safety may require it" in "cases of rebellion or invasion." Many formerly innocently blind countries now know how definitely the Quislings of mental warfare are engaged in actual and destructive combat before physical invasion.

So to "lease-lend." Shall we let Hitler determine when our Commander-in-Chief is to exercise the war powers under our Constitution? Shall we let Hitler *now* transcend our very Constitution by the obvious falsehood that "invasion" involving our public safety will not commence until nothing remains but the "mop-up" job.

No, I do not look to the habeas corpus section of the Constitution to see when Congress should realistically recognize that the President should, in advance of Hitler's announcement that he is ready for a "mop-up" job, be clothed with certain of the war powers. I merely urge recognition of the now obvious mental nature of aggressive warfare and then look to Sec. 2 (1), Art. II of the Constitution and realize that always "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States"; and that as with the local fire chief so with the President, his war powers grow with military emergency in war.

Now if men in Congress who favor aid to Britain short of war feel totalitarian aggression against us will not start prior to physical invasion for "mop-up," they will hesitate to delegate lease-lend powers. If on the other hand, they feel that mental aggression is already upon us and by lease-lend powers our Commander-in-Chief may better aid Britain to win, will they not delegate some of the war powers now, rather than let the emergency force the President to assume those powers without delegation, as has many times before necessarily been done?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